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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 182 nett.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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VOL. XII NO. 72— ... BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Mar	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NAKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,086

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	ALIPORE*	5,273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA§	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th March ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 11-30 a. m.
28th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh viaK'chi.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
31st ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war. 10 a.m.
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st March
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6089	26th ,,	9th April
Pena Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
Tacoma Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Andes Maru	V. Miyahara	7772	12th Mar.	26th Mar.
Ryojin Maru	K. Ohbayashi	6152	16th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th Apr.
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamauchi	5750	27th ,,	10th Apr.
Atlas Maru	T. Nagiwara	7347	13th Apr.	22nd Apr.

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

K. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 30,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
(MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar.
South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital Fl. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds Fl. 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pordjanak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welteyreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7

COMMERCIAL Houses:
FORD TRUCKS.
others have realised that they can move
1 TON
1 MILE
for
THREE ANNAS SIX PIES
and that the vehicle to do this is your for an initial
OUTLAY OF Rs. 800/-
For particulars: APPLY TO:
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD., and Reduced.
HUGHES ROAD. .. .. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, ...	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,, ...	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES

INDIA:
CALCUTTA—T. ta Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co, Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co,
MAURITIUS—Soott & Co.
ZANZARIB—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins. (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% | Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

—FLEXOID—
& Leather Cloths
—TIGER BRAND—
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:— Dhaymajaya.
Telephone 22750.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, age exceeding 30 years. Pay according to qualifications. THE CHIEF SECRETARY. Jainashram, Chori Sadri (Mewar).
A R10070

WANTED—A well-educated man, having knowledge of Port Trust Docks. Handsome salary. Apply to R. HATTAMBHOY & CO., Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
A R10091

WANTED—APPLICANTS, desiring posts of Clerks, Teachers, Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Typists, and Stationmasters, etc., to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R10094

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

BE MASTERS NOT SLAVES—Wanted 500 consignees to push business, for full particulars apply to E. F. GREEN, Manager, British Engineering and Equipment Co., RAWALPINDI.
A R10000

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, knowledge of Hindustani essential, one with Gujerati knowledge preferred. Apply stating terms, BOMBAY PHARMACY, 24D, TSEEKAI MG, TAULAY STREET, RANGOON.
A 10041

WANTED—A smart MATRIC or UNDER-GRADUATE as a Clerk, having good knowledge of General Correspondence and Municipal Work. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualification. Typist will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, CHHOTALAL T. PARIKH, Chairman, The Managing Committee, City Municipality, Viramgam.
A R19281

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BLOCKS of Leheri House at Wiley Road, Agripada. Apply within.
C R10047

NEW GODOWNS, size 113 by 29 by 20 and 68 by 42 by 20 at Narsingpura Jail Road. See ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Pydhoni.
C R10089

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Versova, big compound, high plinth, opposite sea shore. Apply A. PATEL, Small Causes Court.
C R10045

TO LET—Single and Double suites in Mullingar, prominently situated, rooms bright, airy, fitted with electric light and well furnished. Apply to:—MANSA RAM AND SONS, Bankers, Mussoorie.
C R10037

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
M R10092

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.
Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As Told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.
Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P.O. Cochin State.
T 19106

FOR SALE.—SURPLUS STOCK Essential Oils and Soap perfumes. Apply to THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT.
T R10081

CONTRACT for electric fitting is to be given at new built Building. See BEGAHOMED HAJI Abdoolreman, Pydhoni.
T R19090

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

A FINANCIER WANTED to invest Rs. 50,000 to a lakh in a going Motor concern, on reasonable interest or share or both. Write with terms to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R19283

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.
LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.
A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.
Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR SALE

ALL MILITARY BUILDINGS and LANDS, situated at Taragarh (Ajmer) costing Rs. 109,682 will be disposed of either by Public Auction or by private treaty. Gentlemen desiring to purchase this property should send their bids in sealed covers bearing the words "Taragarh property" to this office on or before May 15th, 1924.
Drawings can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division at any time between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. excepting on Gazetted holidays and Sundays.
The Sale will be subject to the approval of the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana.
(Sd.) O. OLLIFF LEE.
Executive Engineer,
Ajmer Division.
19229

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced person with fair knowledge in English and Marathi for the post of Survey and Settlement Officer on a salary of Rs. 40 to begin with. Persons retired from other service may also apply.
(Sd.) T. RAMACHENDRA IYER.
Sandur State, Bellary.
C19278

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 brass of 4in. stone chips; 1,000 brass of 4in. grit without dust; 500 brass of 4in. grit with dust, and 2,000 brass of 1in. road metal as per specification during 1924-1925, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1924.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, 24-3-1924.
Office of the Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
19279

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE
FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in India by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in England by the Secretary of State for India, London, in the Far East by the Commodore, Hong Kong, up to the 30th April, 1924, for the purchase of the R. I. M. troopships "Hardinge" and "Northbrook" (with all stores and fittings that are on board on that date) lying at their Moorings in Bombay Harbour.
2. Particulars of the vessels are as follows:
R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE".
About 5467 Gross and 3005 Registered. Built under the supervision of the Naval Architect and Engineer to the Secretary of State for India by the Fairfield Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Scotland in 1906. Twin Screw Triple expansion engines by Fairfield Engineering Co., H. P. Cylinder 29" D.M.P. Cylinder 46" D. L. Pressure Cylinder 72" D. Stroke 48". Trial I.H.P. 8366. Trial speed 19 Knots. 4 No. double ended and one single ended cylindrical boilers. Designed W.P. 180 lbs. Bunker capacity about 1200 Tons. Water Ballast about 637 Tons. F. W. about 176 tons. 24 cabins for Officers 55 berths 1st class, 9 2nd class, Troop accommodation British 1,100 or 1503 Indian. Capacity of holds about 17286 cft. 11t. between Decks 8 ft.
Dimensions about 423' x 51' x 38' 11". Vessel was extensively refitted in 1920-1921 and fitted with new boilers in England in 1920.
R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."
About 5047 gross and 2971 Registered. Built at Clydebank, Scotland, in 1906 by John Brown & Co., Ltd., and under supervision of the Naval Architect and Engineer to the Secretary of State for India. Twin Screw, Triple Expansion Engines by John Brown & Co., Trial I.H.P. 7000. Trial speed 16 knots. 2 No. Double ended and 2 No. single ended Cylindrical return tube boilers. Designed W. P. 180 lbs. Bunker capacity about 965 Tons. Water Ballast about 635 Tons. F. W. about 130 Tons. 23 Cabins for Officers, 54 Berths 1st class, 23 2nd class, 34 3rd class. Troop accommodation 658 British or 740 Indian. Capacity of holds 2 No. about 27610 Cubic ft. 11t. between Decks 8 ft.
Dimensions about 374' x 52' 6" x 39'.
Vessel in 1920 was extensively refitted and Boilers retubed in 1921.
The above vessels were put out of Commission in April 1923 and at that time were in good repair and running order, having been kept in a high state of efficiency to that date. They are suitable for conversion to the Passenger and Emigrant Trade.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a remittance of 10 per cent. of the tender amount which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. If the 10 per cent. is not with the tender it will not be considered.
4. Purchaser or his representative must remove the vessels from Government moorings at his own expense and risk within 2 calendar months from the date of acceptance of his tender. Pending such removal the vessel will remain at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.
5. Balance of purchase money must be paid by the successful tenderer within 1 calendar month from the date of acceptance of his tender and before the vessels are removed from moorings. If balance is not paid and the vessels not removed by the purchaser or his representative within the time specified the deposit of 10 per cent. accompanying his tender will be liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.
6. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
7. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Commander of the Yard, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.
EDWARD HEADLAM,
Captain, R.I.M.,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 19th March, 1924. C19274

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Surat Medical Hostel Fund will be held at the Old Bombay Bank building, opposite the Government High School, Surat, on TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1924, at 5 p.m., to concert measures for the administration of the Fund and the establishment of the Hostel. All the subscribers are requested to attend.
C19282

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, WHOM IT MAY CONCERN that my wife Mrs. Winnie Martin having left my house, the undersigned will not hold himself liable for any debts incurred by her.
ALEX. J. MARTIN.
Camp Belgaum,
18th February, 1924.
R10093

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Argun Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd of March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai FATMABAI, widow of Abdulla Haji Dawood, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant ..... Deceased.
ABOOBAKER HAJI ABBA, of Bombay, Cutchi Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Mistry, the Executor named in the said Will, residing at Pala Galli, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.
P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
The 14th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(True Copy).
MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19285

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of LAKSHMAN BAMA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Fisherman, residing at the time of his death at Sonapur Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
(1) HIROOBAI, widow of Parshottam Rana, (2) ANANDIBAI, wife of Jagannath Jivan, (3) PARVATIBAI, wife of Devchand Dama, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Mandvi Koliwada Worli Koliwada, and Mandvi Koliwada, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.
P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
The 14th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C19287

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 122 of 1923.

Messrs. RAMGOPAL JAGANNATH, a firm carrying on business in Cotton and Seeds at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) SANGIDAS JESIRAM, of Bombay, Marwadi Merchant, carrying on business in Cotton and Shares at the Share Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) ANANDILAL BANSIDHAR PODAR, (3) SHIVNARAYAN BAXIRAM NEMANI and (4) DURGADUTT BANSIDHAR SAVALKA, all of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.
To
SANGIDAS JESIRAM,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.
Notice under O. XXI. R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.
TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 27th day of March, 1924, at 11-45 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Consent Decree pronounced against you on the 27th day of June, 1923, in the above suit.
Dated this 4th day of March, 1924.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
The 4th day of March, 1924
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorney for the plaintiffs.
C19289

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 582 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint filed the 13th day of February, 1924.
Summons to answer Plaint.

FRANKLIN LOBO, of Karachi Christian Inhabitant, a Government Telegraph Pensioner, residing at Cincinatus Town, Karachi, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
DAVID ABOODI MENASCHI MEER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, a certified Share and Stock Broker, until lately carrying on business at 2, Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.
WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sums of Rs. 2,58644-0 and Rs. 10,250 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the prices of the shares mentioned in the plaint herein from the respective dates of sale of the said shares for costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 18th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
The 18th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
C19284 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the Undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 28th March, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—
A large quantity of Cooking Pots, Brass Copper, and Iron.
Great coats, Blankets, Mosquito nets Dhurries, Coals warm.
Tents I. P. P. flies inner, walls and Purdahs, Lamps, Bullocks Jhools, stoves, axes pick heads Felt, leather, Waterbottles, Tubs, shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows, wheels, Anvils, Cordagge cotton, Tape, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags, A. T. Carts Wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums, etc.
Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.
MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer
10083

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
123, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 30th March, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Terrace Cama" Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs, Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils etc. etc.
The property of G. Bell, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, & COLOURED GLASSWARE, ETC.
On SATURDAY, the 29th inst at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road next to the Fire Brigade Station, all the office furniture, etc., belonging to the Parsons Trading Co., such as large and small writing tables, American roll top table, office chairs, 2 Typewriters, teak wood cupboards, pigeon hole cupboard, side teapoys, chairs, books stands, electric ceiling fans, coloured glass ware, bowls, vases, cups and saucers, etc., e.e.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.
Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will To-day TUESDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.
Stores such as—W. I. scrap of wire rope, letrine pans, traps, W. I. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvils, vices bench, zinc lining, furniture, W. I. and C. I. scrap, condemned platform, weighing machines, C. I. ordirs of water columns, condemned drilling machines and pumps, gate, street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, leather scrap, rubber scrap and tyres, copying presses with stands, padlocks, taps, measuring, rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, furniture, etc., such as mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, Chesterfields, marble top wash stand tables, show cases, glassware, platedware, bedsteads etc., etc. The property of Sir F. Nelson and other European gentlemen. Also on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Vinayak Pai one screen, tables, boxes, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thobern House, Apollo Bunder opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable and handsome horseshoe furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, side board and crockery stand, Chesterfield, carpets, cabinets, piano, iron cots, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, hat stands, measures, etc., etc.
The property of late Prof. Louis Peitier.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALARAM STREET.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys, for the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Framji Bharucha, the mortgagor and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 11th day of March, 1921, and further charge dated the 2nd day of February 1922, and made between the said Jehangir Framji Bharucha of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground being portion of plots No. 10 and all admeasuring 2343.3 square yards on the Vhunathalli Estate of Hamabai Petit situate, lying and being at private Road of Foras Road, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and forming part of a larger piece of land the property of the said Estate which whole piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13535, 13536, 13296, 13329, 13914, 13944 and 13295 and New Survey No. 6984, which said portions being bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Mahomedbhoy H. Banatwalla, on or towards the West by the proposed 40 feet private road, on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagor being Block No. B and on or towards the South by the proposed 45 feet private road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4434, 4435-7, and 4448 and Street Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers by order of the Bank and parties concerned.
70 Cases Georges Clicot & Co. Brandy in qts. & Pts., 25 Cases Champagne Extra Dry 1911 & 1914 30 Cases Port, 10 Cases Muscatel, 10 Cases Claret, 53 Cases South African Clarets, Cockburn Medoc, Burgundy etc.
By order of Homi C. Kanga, Esq., Constituted Attorney of Hudson and Co. of London and on account and risk of M. Allabux and Co.:—
1 bale Coloured Sateen Fents.
1 bale Black and Coloured Cotton Fents.
And on account and risk of Mohamedalli and Co.:—
2 cases and 1 cask Cast Iron Main Cocks.
By order of the concerned:—
60 cases School Slates, a lot of Ladies' Shoes, Flooring Carpets, 2 cases Exercise Books, 100 boxes Typewriter Papers, 4 dozen Press Copying Books, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Abdul husein Esabhai Thanawala, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hasanalli Esufally Kamrudin Hamzabhaiwala and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th September, 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (partly registered under Sanadi Tenure) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the East side of the said Road and admeasuring in area 549 square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2840, New No. 9821, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2/2148, 1/4482 and New Survey No. 5677 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 523 and 875, Street Nos. 398 and 400, Upper Duncan Road, and No. 3, Cuma Cross Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Kavasji,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of Mr. K. J. Dubash, the defaulting purchaser, the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Danda in the Sub-District of Bandra (Santa Cruz) in Taluka Salsette of District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,902 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 3293 and Survey No. 248 of Danda Village in Taluka Salsette of Thana District and in the Books of Bandra Municipality under Street No. 20 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Amboobhai Dosaji and on or towards the West by the Batty ground of the Vicar and on or towards the South partly by the property of Nemdeo Kordeshimpi and partly by that of Bhagwanlal Bapulal and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office No. 1, Bake Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF 31 F.P. BALES SANAWAD COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tank Bunder Tram Terminus near the room of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ld. and in their Jaitha No. G 111 on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire (belonging to Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.) 31 Bales Sanawad Cotton R.R. No. A 21 50575 of 22-1-24 booked from Sanawad to Cotton Depot, Sewree.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the loss being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN STORES.

Spare parts of Messrs. Platt Bros., such as 4 Bottom Rails 13in. No. 69A; 16 Knife Rails No. 72; 32 Rocking Shafts No. 36; 32 Knife Rail Brackets No. 3; 32 Roller Bearing No. 10; 32 Seed Grid Brackets No. 13; 32 Feeder Crank Brackets No. 15; 32 Rocking Shaft Blocks No. 19; 32 Hinges with Pins No. 33A; 16 Knife Backs Broad No. 39; 16 Knife Backs Narrow No. 34A; 64 Cotter Blocks with Lids and Set Screw No. 27/28A; 32 Hinges with Pins No. 38.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pereshaw Byramji Cama of Dabhoi the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1924.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY,

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List on Application.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Teak and Blackwood open carved and plain Dining Drawing and Bed-room Furnitures, Cabinet Gramophone, Piano and Piano player, Electric Fan, Glass Crockery and Plated-ware, etc.:

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Rukhia Mansion, Warden Road opp. to Swimming Bath, made to order household furniture, such as sliding Dining table chairs, English mirror, back side board, dinner wagon, Chesterfield suites of sofas and easy chairs, full sized drawing room, Cabinets, silver show cases, Cabinet Gramophone, Piano and its Player, black wood carved centure table, tapestry lined drawing room suites, music, teapoys, beds, mirror and panelled Almyrahs, Lady's Dressing table marble top, washing table, glass crockery and plated ware, Etc.,

Catalogues will publish and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACK WOOD JACOBIAN STYLE CARVED, PLAIN, SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in Bungalow No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, made-to-order very valuable open carved and plain Jacobian style household furniture such as sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirrored back inlaid sideboard and dinner wagons, Robert's drawing room cabinets and show-case, leather lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, gramophone and records, roll top writing table and chairs, single and double brass and iron beds, large mirrored door wardrobes, Ladies' chirol dressing table and almyrah to match low and easy chairs, marble top washband tables, wall clocks, rich glass ware, crockery, cutlery and plated ware, utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Capt. C. F. Tofts and others.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The Bombay A.D.C.
presents
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Cinema at 6-30p. m. "DOWN HOME"

EMPIRE THEATER
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his latest Picture
"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
The Million Dollar Kid In
"CIRCUS DAYS"

Cinema Majestic
Presents
TO-DAY and during This Week
RAZIA BEGUM
A spectacular historical drama
With
Mahatma Gandhi
AT JUHU
BEING
The First Genuine Photograph of that Patriot after his release.
WITH
MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION.
You cannot afford to
Mriss. these pictures.
SEE THEM TO-DAY.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily 5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, extra show
at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

'No Stupidity of Jealous Imitation'!

Maharashtra Film Co's

NEW HISTORICAL JEWEL

in Eight Big Reels,—The

"Treasure OF Kalyan"

A THRILLING CHAPTER from SHIVAJEE'S EARLY LIFE!

RUNNING DAILY AT THE PREMIER, PALATIAL AND POPULAR

CINEMA **NOVELTY** CINEMA

Corner of Grant Road & Lamington Road, Telephone No. 40106.

TO-NIGHT and DAILY 4 SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.

2nd WEEK—ONE WEEK MORE!

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.

S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
S S Nawab, Smith, Calcutta.
S S Liebenfels, Schwarz, Hamburg.
S S Yankee Arrow, Anderson, San Francisco.
S S Matiana, Lanflonds, Antwerp.
S S British Fern, Oxley, Abadan.
S S Dandolo, Giacopello, Venice.

DEPARTURE.

March 24.

S S Rechenfels, Stefans, Antwerp, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Alipore for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Nagpore for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Argun Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Arcturus for New York.
Steamer Skuld, for Bangkok.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.
Steamer Gambhira for Rangoon.
Steamer Dandolo for Calcutta.

S S Skuld:—The Forbes F. Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 619 tons, Captain K Gabrielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Nawab:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nawab, 3424 tons, Captain J F Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Liebenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 3852 tons, Captain K Schwarz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Yankee Arrow:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Yankee Arrow, 4950 tons, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from San Francisco, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Matiana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Matiana, 5453 tons, Captain D H Langlands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S British Fern:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Fern, 3389 tons, Captain G. Oxley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Dandolo:—The Venice S N Company's steamer Dandolo, 3027 tons, Captain A Giacopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo.

S S Rechienfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rechienfels, 2919 tons, Captain W Stefans, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hamburg, etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, March 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Ct. Lahore, 4471, Cal., NF, F F C & Co.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4 M M & Co.
Jetty Khandalla 3289, Durban, 2/4, M M & Co.
11 Alps Maru, 4863, Kobe, 12/3, O S Kaisha.
11 Elysia, 4002, L'pool, 29/3, Graham & Co.
12 California, 10135, L'pool, 3/4, Graham & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4940, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
15 Persia 4915, Trieste, 1/4 L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Tannenfels 1745, K'chi 3/4 Graham & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Dunslaw, 13 and 14/3, Graham & Co.
D & E Vindelia, 2698, Rangoon, 17/3, S S & Co.
Dunkirk, 14/3, Graham & Co.
F Zayani, 2827, NF, NF, H Slader.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.
P Shuja, 3112, Jeddah, NF, T M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
C Colaba, 3899, Cal., 22/3, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECIED BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maiwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naledra due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Manela due about 10th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Domala due about 14th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Mœshobra due about 28th March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 18th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W. and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Evansville due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Venice (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 18th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 24.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—23 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons; 2 bales cow hides, Mukund and Co.; 190 cwt dry ginger, C. Virji and Co.; 25 bales cow hides, H M and H Esaj; 6 bale, sheep skin, H M and H Esaj; 24 bales goat skin, H M and H Esaj; 15 bales goat skin, H R Rahimbhoy; 2 bales sheep skin, H E Rahimbhoy; 16 bales cow hides, H B Ramji; 10 tons caseins inter National Shipping Agency; 21 cwt Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 22 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Co. 5 bales goat skin, A Abdulla and Co. 15 cases pat chawli oil Thos Cook and Sons; 2 drums cinnamon leaf oil, Thos. Cook and Sons; 7 drums clove oil, Thos. Cook and Sons; 200 cases sandlewood oil, Thos. Cook and Sons; 69 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy; 29 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 3 bundles fox skin, F Hajioff; 4 bundles lamb skin, F Hajioff; 3 bundles woollen carpets, E Agaoff; 4 cases fox skin, J S Narag; 14 bales woollen carpets, J S Narag; 109 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 10 cases bristles, American Importing Co.; 24 bales cow hides C Rahimtulla, 15 bales cotton, V Bhaskar,

S S Elysia for New York:—3738 cwt castor seed, W and A Graham and Co.; 315 cwt gum N Mulji,

S S Elysia for Philadelphia:—99 cask goat skin, Biskey Co.; 56 bales goat hair, C. Booth and Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—121 packages shooks, J A Jowitt and Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—4 pots rosa oil, E Virji and Co. 260 Cwt mustard seed, E Virji and Co., 82 cwt gum E Virji and Co., 47 cwt ginger, E Virji and Co. 2440 cwt. crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co. 100 cwt cummin seed, R Santilal.

S S Elysia for Copenhagen:—24 cwt mendhi seed, A El. Ajel, 12 cwt Henna A El. Ajel.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—600 cwt oil cake meal, R G Daver; 80 bales wool K Esmail, 200 bales grey wool, Cox's Shipping Agency, 27 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 17 bales cotton grey yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.; 115 bales wool, C Ramsarup; 24 bales wool D Kundanmal; 5 bales wool, B Shriolal; 17 bales wool, S Ramchandar; 18 bales wool, M Balia; 20 bales wool, S Kesarmal; 11 bales wool, R. Virchand; 153 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 52 bales cotton, Gill and Co.; 10 bales wool, V. Babul.

S S California for Marseilles:—186 cwt gum, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 169 cwt cummin seed, C. Jivanlal and Co. 760 cwt mustard seed, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 60 cwt coriander seed C. Jivanlal & Co. 3100 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S California for Liverpool:—9000 cwt myrobolam, P Mathradass and Co. 1570 cwt. dill seed, J. Dayall; 10,000 cwt ground nut oil cake, H V Valmolmad; 3001 cwt myrobolam, B Damji and Co. 499 cwt dil seed, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 501 cwt myrobolam, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 370 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton, T M Kaitha.

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg:—1500 cwt. myrobolam, F F Campbell and Co. 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram; 1001 cwt myrobolam, P. Mathradas and Co.

S S Tannenfels for Antwerp:—100 bale hemp, S Permanand and Co.

SS Capodi-Monte for Genoa: 250 cwt manganese ore, K M Nathoo; 700 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency; 205 bales cotton Gorio Ld; 259 bales cotton M. Amersey; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 640 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha 3709 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Capodi-monte for Naples—1400 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Capodi Monte for Lahorn—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—139 cwt ginger E Virji and Co.; 102 cwt zedoori, E Virji and Co.; 53 bales cotton, W. Tawri and Co.; 19 bales buff hides, H M Hakim and Co.; 550 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 330 bales cotton, Varudman Bros.; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt myrobollam, P. Mathradas and Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—300 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 330 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Divaneh for London:—48 bales hemp, R Ramjiwan; 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 68 cask goat skin, Nizumdin and Co.; 1998 cwt myrobollam, Kalyandas and Co.

S S Divaneh for Antwerp:—1500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.;

S S Permanoor for Dunkirk:—2002 cwt myrobollam, P. Mathradas and Co.

S S Richenfels for Antwerp:—5000 cwt crushed bones, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Richenfels for Hamburg:—4455 cwt. meize, Ralli Bros.

S S Sierra Morwa for Antwerp:—800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. 750 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate and Co. 600 tons manganese ore, Turner Morison and Co.; 200 bales hemp, D M Meghji.

S S Taroba for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, M Amersy and Co.; 2000 cwt. rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 6000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Frangstan for Genoa:—725 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Crostafels for Ghent:—775 bales cotton Volkart Bros.;

S S Crostafels for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Volkart Bros.

S S Ryjun Maru for Kobe:—450 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ryjun Maru for Osaka:—350 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Muroran Maru for Shanghai:—2750 bales cotton, David Sasson and Co., 1700 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co. 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Muroran Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co. 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. 300 bales cotton, H. Rambhagal and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Muroran Maru Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. 2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Andes Maru for Osaka:—100 bales coton, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Yokaichi—291 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Andes Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwt. almonds unshell, 52 cwt. sharp fins, R. Dhanji and Co. 27 cwt shark fins, A A A. Kazi.

S S Bangala for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

March 24.

S S City of Lahore from New York. Agents P F Campbell and Co.—1125 bundles copper sheet, 208 cases playing cards, 25 cases harmless drugs, 125 bbles cement, 88 packages, globes for Hurr. lanters 40 cases bromo paper 51 cases grape nut, 12 packages grape nut, 200 drums caustic soda, 100 crates as pholt roofing paper, 14 cases fancy soap, 79 cases vaseline, 42 boxes surmaterish, 172 boxes material carlesting 35 packages food products, 25 bales S. hand clothing, 80 bags coras starch, 547 cases quaker oat, 40 cases auto part, 30 cases hurrican lantern, 1275 packages hurricane lantern, 125 bales domestic, 54 cases anti-phologistine, 440 barrels lubricating oil, 154 drums, lubricating oil, 3396 cases lubricating oil, 352 barrels lubricating oil, 127½ barrels lubricating grease, 32 cases force food, 55 cases medicine, 42 packages fellows syrup, 545 bales cotton domestic, 735 traps glyco-Thymoline, 57 cask bichromate of soda crystal 100 wegs bichromate of soda crystal, 65 cases canned fruit, 75 bales printing paper, 65 cases tiles 50 kegs bichromate of potash, 149 cask bichromate of potash, 60 cases Pharmaceutical, 32 bales cotton remanut, 10 cases cotton remanut, 28 cases prop. medicines, 1843 bars silver, 20 cases alum colled sheet, 222 cases alum flated coiled, 65 cases canned asaparages.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind from London. Agents M M and Co.:—2 boxes gold coins, 32 boxes bar gold, 1 box sovereign, 2 boxes specie, 510 tons shingles, 71 bars Silver, 43 bags Alkali, 135 cases medicines, 161 cases boot polish, 12 cases perfet spirit, 34 bales S. hand clothing, 44 cases store, 16 cases wines and spirit, 93 cases beer, 112 cases Wincarnish, 159 cases wine, 15 cases rum, 15 cases cider, 33 cases tub. oil, 1050 cask cement, 560 cask whitting, 190 bundles yellow metal sheet, 40 bales waterproof pack paper, 27 cases oilman's store 25 D/bags Glue, 100 bales old newspaper, 80 drums paint 21 cases perfumary 29 cases mineral water, 200 cases chemical, 300 cases antimony paste, 3600 cases vermouth, 28 cases Velvet, 10 cases castor oil, 60 cases chocolate, 33 cases Imit. Silver lametta, 25 cases brandy 15 cases corks, 25 bales cotton.

From Marseilles:—35 cases vermouth, 15 cases liquors

S S Aururo from Bushire. Agents.—Dadamia Khandwani:—264 bales cotton, 22 bundles cotton, 2 bundle specie, 25 bags almond.

From Bunder Abbas:—340 half bales cotton, 46 bags cotton, 78 bales cotton, 113 jottas cotton, 302 bags raisins, 123 bags gum, 365 bags almond, 47 bags A. seed, 17 bags roovask, 99 bags pistachiis, 81 cases assafotido.

S S Saxicava from Batoum. Agents.—W. and A. Graham and Co.:—6000 tons white kerosino oil in bulk.

S S Cheapston Castle from Dalgoa Bay: Agents—D E Sundamun:—8520 tons coal.

S S Millpool from Cardiff. Agents. D E. Sundemun.—5334 14/20 tons coal.

FRESH AIR FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For many years you have been good enough to aid the Fresh Air Fund through the columns of your paper, by laying our appeal for support before your readers.

The simplicity of the Fresh Air Fund remains just as it was—a plain appeal for a few coppers to enable poor children of the mother country to have a day's outing.

Briefly:—

Fifteen pence gives one child a day in the country.

Thirteen Pounds pays for 200 children with the necessary adult attendants to look after them.

For the small sum of £1 one child can enjoy a glorious fortnight by the sea or in the country.

There are no vexatious restrictions—the only passport to a French Air Fund holiday being proverty and the need of the child.

A day in the country!.....a fortnight's holiday! This means everything to a slum child. The time is eagerly looked forward to and long remembered.

The price asked for this hapiness is absurdly small. The expenses of management are borne by the promoters.

During the 32 years of the existence of the Fresh Air Fund 4,630,080 poor children have enjoyed a day's outing and 73,322 a fortnight's holiday.

Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received, and they should be addressed to Mr. Ernest Kessell, 17a, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2., England.—Yours, etc.,

E. KESSALL.

Feb. 25.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
17a, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2.

NATIONALIST PARTY AND ITS CRITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All the Anglo-Indian and some of the English newspapers condemn, in a chorus, the policy of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly in having refused to grant some of the budget demands without taking the trouble to look into the reasons that actuated the Party to adopt such a policy. The Party is charged with the crime of 'checking the progress of the country,' of unconstitutionalism, of nullifying the democratic Reforms, of inviting the return of the old bureaucratic autocracy, and so on and so forth. But, if the Party is tried for these charges at the bar of public opinion, not one of them could be substantiated and the prosecution will have to pay exemplary damages.

I would request all those who have thought it necessary to condemn the policy of the Nationalist Party to examine carefully the principles on which the Party's policy has been based. The one is 'grievances before supply" and the other is 'those who pay the piper must have the right to call the tunes.' Can any honest politician take exception to any of these and much more, can one in whose vein the spirit of Mill, Burke and Bradlaugh flows do so? I suppose that principles have the same intrinsic ethical significance in the case of an enslaved Nation as in the case of a free Nation. If these principles are sound and constitutional in temperate zone could they not be equally sound and constitutional in torrid zone? All have indulged in vague generalisation, but none has pointed out how and where the Party has acted unconstitutionally. Some have sought to establish that the Party, by its obstructive tactics, has laid the axe at the root of parliamentary system of Government in India. Evidently they are speaking without understanding the meaning of what they speak. May I put it to them, Is there in existence in the country any parliamentary type of Government? A parliamentary type of Government can exist only when the views of the Executive are in consonance with those of the popular Assembly or at least with those of the majority of the popular Assembly. This is an essential elements of every parliamentary type of Government. So long as the will of the majority can be flouted by the Governor-General, to speak of parliamentary form of Government is a sheer nonsence.

Another set of critics has attempted to make out that the obstructive policy of the Party is fatal to the advance of responsible Government in the country (as if such a form of Government exists already even though in its initial stage). How? Is it possible to conceive of "responsible Government" without the Assembly having control over the purse? It is only when the Assembly has power over the purse that the Executive can be made subservient (responsible) to the will of the Assembly. As it is, the Executive is absolutely irresponsible and to talk of responsible Government is absurd.

As your morning contemporary has rightly said the effect of the refusal of the budget demands will be next to nothing and the King's Government will go on as usual. Then why this farce of an Assembly? and a costly farce too. Let us hope that His Excellency will abide by the advice rendered by one of your evening contemporaries, and suspend the operation of the Legislative part of the Constitution. The "Indian Daily Mail" further predicts that "the Viceroy cannot be expected again to solicit the co-operation of a legislature acting with no fixed principle." Whether the Viceroy intends to adopt the valuable suggestion of the "Indian Daily Mail" or not, it is all the same to the country at large. From the national point of view, the existing Assembly is as good as non-existent. How is that? The Assembly, by a good majority, passed the resolution requesting the Government to convene a Round Table Conference with a view to take stock of the present political situation in the Country and therefrom to devise a modus operandi, but the Government has flouted the will of the Assembly. Did the Assembly possess some real power would the Government have dared to treat the Assembly in the manner it has done? Even the seeming powers of the Assembly are purely advisory and they endure on the sufferance of the bureaucratic Executive. I fail to see any real power vested in the Assembly and I shall be obliged if any estimable person would kindly show me where it exists if at all it does. Therefore, it will only be a gain to the country—because there will be a saving of lakhs of rupees—if the Viceroy dissolves the Assembly, and the whole country must congratulate itself on such a consummation.

Sir, I said at the beginning of this letter that the Anglo-Indian and English newspapers condemn the policy of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly. Referring to this condemnation may I ask them to enunciate what their policy will be were they placed in the same predicament as we are? If to-day the status of Indian and Englishmen were interchanged, the next moment England will witness a bloody revolution. Is there to-day one Englishman or Englishwoman in India or in England who honestly believes that the policy of the Nationalist Party is against the interest of the country? Probably not. What is the alternative course left for a nation without arms or ammunition? Direct action is impossible under the existing circumstances. Moral pressure is the only means of liberty. No Englishman without being false and dishonest to himself, can and will condemn a nation trying to free itself from foreign domination, because such an attitude of mind is not only against the genius of the nation but is also again his birth and breeding. Therefore, when Englishmen dislike the spirit of freedom and liberty in others, the cause for it must be found elsewhere than in his native get up. It is the height of what may be termed un-Britishism. Probably every Englishman, nay, for the matter of that, every Westerner, in his heart of hearts, must be congratulating the Nationalist Party in having achieved some success in its policy of obstruction and at the same time must be feeling a sort of contempt towards those Indians who have ranged themselves on the side of the Government against the Party for their unpatriotism. It cannot but be so. In every part of the civilised world where some sort of responsible Government exists, the policy of the Nationalist Party cannot fail to evoke a sense of admiration but never 'scorn' as your stupid contemporary says. From not even a single standpoint, the policy of the Nationalist Party deserves condemnation, and in spite of this, if any one does it, it only means that he wants to suppress the national awakening. This again, is the intent and purpose of those who condemn the policy of the Nationalist Party and with regret and shame I have to admit that some of our own countrymen are a party to it.

The anti-Indians (incuding in the term those Anglo-Indians and Indians who have joined hands against the aspirations of the Nation) have called the members of the Nationalist Party enemies of India's progress towards responsible self-Government. But the posterity and history will record who the real enemies of India are. So far as it lies in its power, the Party has played its part well, and the electorate, in spite of the mischievous propaganda already set on foot, will remember this in mind. Now, it is due to the Party to maintain its policy which I trust it will.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, March 20.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, March 5.

It is again possible, as it was last week, to discern more signs of steadiness in the Manchester market, and whilst new business is not coming forward in sufficient bulk to call for the putting of many more looms in commission a certain number of makers have secured business to carry on when they were beginning to fear they would have to stop. There was a fairly fully inquiry in evidence towards the end of last week before the cotton markets began to make a further downward movement. The collapse in values on Saturday and Monday, however, frightened a great many potential buyers, and was still having a baleful influence in our market yesterday. When cotton has dropped about 5d. a pound in two months it might be supposed that some operators would begin to consider the propriety of placing business in piece-goods. The discount on new crop, however, though much diminished, remains as a factor against forward buying of a speculative character.

The fact that India was on holiday on Monday has also adversely affected turnover, as no cables came to hand on Tuesday. Offers have been made on account of both Calcutta and Bombay for white goods and fancies, mull dhooties being frequently named, but the weights are invariably small, and not much has gone through. No doubt more trade in ordinary shirtings could have been booked at poor prices. There is evidence, however, that manufacturers are determined to improve their position, and where sales have been made that purpose has usually been achieved. China business has been attempted only on a modest scale, and at the rates now being bid no more than a hand-to-mouth trade would be accepted by makers of greys and bleachers for the China market.

In some qualities of American twist and weft rather more business is recorded. Coarse cop yarns have sold more freely for Holland, possibly in consequence of the protracted lockout of spinners there, though it is stated that many looms have been stopped also. About forty firms (including some of the biggest in the country) are affected, and there are no immediate signs of a settlement, or even negotiations to that end.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, March 5.

During the week yarns have considerably improved, and latterly there have been some heavy sales. This is easily understood when it is reflected that raw material has risen, and is rising, in price. Calcutta prices are up, and mills there have been buying freely. It is end-of-season stuff, and its quality is often not so good as is desired. The sales included Tossa 3. spot, £30, and first mark grade, spot, £28. 15s. Moreover, Calcutta has done direct business with the River Plate, selling large quantities of 10oz 40in to this market. Here the demand for hessians has been maintained, and orders have been booked as far ahead as the end of June. The demand has been for a variety of widths and weights, the home market having been the principal buyer.

Prices.—Jute: First mark actuals, March, £31; red S.C.C. actuals, March, £28; daisee 2, March, £28 10s; mixed cuttings, warehouse, £16. Jute yarns, 8lb cops, 4.25 (2s 10d); 8lb sacking chains, 4.38 (4 3/8), 4.44 (4 7/16d); 8lb hessian chains, 5. Jute cloth chested hessians 11 por 10½ oz 40in, 4.19 (3 13/16d), 4.25 (4d); 10 por. 10oz 40in, 3.94 (3 15/16d), 4; 10 por. 8oz 40in, 3.19 (3 3-16d), 3.25 (3¼d).

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, March 5.

The liberation of large quantities of oil seeds held up by the recent strike and the resumed production of oils have reacted upon prices which both in the case of seed and oil have eased off considerably. Especially is this so in regard to linseed oil, the scarcity of which for several weeks sustained the values on spot and in near positions at an abnormal level. Since ten days ago, when £50 was paid, prices have consistently declined to below £41 for spot and £39 10s for March delivery; while in sympathy with declining seed prices forward delivery has lost about 40s. per ton. Cotton oils in the absence of demand have further declined, crude Egyptian offering at £42 5s and soapmakers' grade of refined at £46 per ton naked ex Hull mill. Soya oil is held for £45 and palm kernel oil is slightly dearer at £43. Castor oil (first pressure) now offers at £65.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed is easier and a small business is reported at the lower range of values, seed afloat being quoted £18 15s and March-April loading £18 2s 6d. Cottonseed is lower and black Egyptian for shipment has dropped to £13, while Bombay is also down on the week with very little interest shown by crushers.

COAL

CARDIF, March 5.

Acute shipment difficulties retard recovery in the Welsh steam coal trade. Prices are very weak for spot loading. There are many buyers at the prevailing favourable prices, but the problem is finding the buyer with tonnage able to take delivery.

In anticipation that the tonnage position will soon improve and pressure for supplies grow by virtue of the strike menace, collieries adopt a firm attitude on forward account. Demand is not brisk from any direction except France. There is a little more doing with Italy, and business with South America is steady.

For spot shipment all Admiralty large coals offer between 27s. 28s. For full March shipment 29s. and 28s. is demanded for first and second grade large respectively. Dry coals meet a slow demand, with prices barely steady at 27s. 6d. bests and down to 26s. ordinaries. Monmouthshire collieries are fairly well engaged, and prices hold very steady on the basis of 28s. Black Veins. 27s.-27s. 6d. Western Valleys, and 25s. 6d.-26s. 6d. Easterns. Small coals are easy, with coking the best feature at 20., good steams 18s., and bunkers 17s. 6d. Inferiors are plentiful at 16s.-17s.

Coke remains quiet, with best foundry barely steady at 50s. 65s. and ordinaries plentiful at 45s. Patent fuel demand has fallen off, and prices show a tendency to ease. For full March shipment best brands are available at 31s., with ordinaries down to 29s.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

BOMBAY, March 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 25/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 535.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 605.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 595.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 141½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 134½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 338.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 102.09.
London—Rome Liras 99.50.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Mar. 24. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 23/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 31/32
Fes. Demand	140
American Dollars	338
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	238
Japan	143
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, Mar. 22.
Rents 3 per cent, ...	55
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ 2 months hence	33 3/8

Tone of Silver—Very quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans .. 1 5/8
Interest 7 days Market loans .. 2 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 21.	
Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 87 3/4	unchanged
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 1/4	..
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 3/8	..
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 1/4	..
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	45	
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	63	
Govt. Securities 3 %.. ..	54	

	London, Mar. 22.
Conversion Loan	**£ 75 5/16**
5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan	**„ 100**
7 per cent Indian	**„ 110**

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 22.
DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st..	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22 1/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, March 24.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/8/0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/8/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26/4/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26/4/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/5/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/6.

LONDON, March 22.

Bar gold ready s. 95-11.
Silver ready d. 33-8.
Silver forward d. 33-6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay Mar 24.

Ready:—26—4—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 26—5—3		26—4—3	26—4—3
Chitar 26—6—6		26—5—6	26—5—6

Teji Mandi:—
Fagon
Chitar 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Ready:—81—13—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 82—1—0		81—12—0	81—12—0
Chitar 82—10—0		82—6—0	82—6—0

Teji Mandi.
Fagon
Chitar 1—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, March 24.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5¼ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	0 15 3
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	..
David	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0 13 3
Light house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	..No.	40 /1	1 13 6
Japan	..No.	42 /2	2 0 3
Japan	..No.	20	1 1 6
Japan	**..No.**	**32**	**1 9 6**

TIME VERSUS TAKINGS.

NORDEN'S COTTON CONSUMPTION CLOCK.

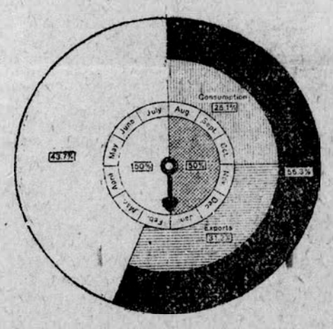
YEAR'S SUPPLY.

Stocks Aug. 1	2,087,919 Bales.
Crop	10,081,000 „
Imports to Jan. 31	117,501 „
Total	12,286,420 Bales.

OFFTAKE TO JAN. 31.

Consumption	3,087,116 Bales.
Exports	3,834,679 „
Total	6,921,795 Bales.

THE STROKE OF SIX.



TIME.
Gone 50 per cent.
Left 50 per cent.
COTTON.
Gone 56.3 per cent
Left 43.7 per cent.

Supply figures are the latest available, Cotton in America only. Offtake figures are those of the Census Bureau's monthly reports. Linters excluded throughout.

MANCHESTER YARN EXPORTS.

The Board of Trade returns for November show Manchester yarn exports totalling 14,619,500 lbs. against 15,113,600 in November, 1922. The biggest declines were to Germany and India. The exports of piecegoods totalled 349,697,400 sq. yards against 398,726,300 in 1922. Here also Germany, India and Belgium showed the biggest reductions. Turkey took 7,837,400 sq. yards against 1,432,200 in November, 1922.

DUTY ON STEEL.

In connection with the representations submitted by British trade organisations to the Secretary of State for India against the proposal of the Indian Tariff Board to increase the duty on steel imported into India, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" states that Mr. W. Mansfield, of Messrs. John Batt & Co., is on his way to India to place the position of British steel manufacturers personally before the Tariff Board. He carries with him a memorandum of the steel trade's objections to the proposed increase of duties.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS' PRODUCTION

Particulars compiled by the Department of Statistics, India, from accounts rendered by millowners, show that the total quantity of yarn spun in Indian cotton mills during the month of September, 1923, amounted to about 55 million lbs., and that of woven goods to about 38 million lbs. In the six months ended September, the quantities produced were 318 million lbs. of yarn and 192 million lbs. of woven goods.

The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in September was 47 million lbs., of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 8 million lbs., and of fine counts (about No. 40) 305,000 lbs. as against imports from foreign countries of 285,000 lbs. of coarse, 2,146 lbs. of medium, and 698 lbs. of fine counts.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, March 24.

To-day Reuter reported 6 to 11 points lower in old crops and 3 to 5 points in new crops in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points up.

The final Census Bureau Ginners Report shows 10,160,000 Bales as compared with 9,729,306 Bales last year and 7,977,778 Bales in the year 1921/1922.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar wired to their New York frends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., on the 21st instant as under:—

"Notwithstanding statistics, good demand from the Continent and Lancashire, market stagnant. Do you think bear raid likely if good weather prevails?"

In reply they received the following cable:—

"Sentiment locally bearish influenced by poor United States dry goods situation. Bad weather and other Bull factors therefore ignored. Short interest large and should market hold steady in event of good weather sharp covering movement could result."

On the 22nd instant they received the following cable:—

"Weather improving."

As regards the local market we can form no definite views as to the probable course of prices in the near future but judging by the present events and with the local mill strike being practically over we certainly look for a reaction upward and think that prices must sooner or later recover to a level more in keeping with the strength of the statistical position, more especially as the American markets now indicate a gradual improvement.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning the opening jobbers Commission Houses and at Rs. 578 for F. G. Broach April/May. At Bull operaters were buyers and the values jumped to Rs. 584½. On selling by Offices the market gave way to Rs. 583½ but again improved to Rs. 586 on buying by Commission Houses and jobbers, and closed at Rs. 585½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 585 and advanced to Rs. 588 on buying by a well-known Indore operator. Selling by a Japanese House caused the values to give way to Rs. 584½, and the Bazar closed firm at Rs 587.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 571 and sharply advanced to Rs. 582 on short covering, and closed at Rs. 581. Oomra May opened at Rs. 566 and improved to Rs. 574 on general buying and closed at Rs. 572. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 574 and closed at Rs. 579. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 535 and Rs. 530 respectively.

Our Market for ready cotton was closed during the holidays.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	Bales.
F. G. Bengal	800
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	200
Total	1,000

Total tenders up to date are as under:—

	Bales.
F. G. Bengal Sind/Punjab	3,100
F. G. Bengal Rajputana	1,200
F. G. Bengal United/Provinces	800
Fine Oomra Berar	900
Fine Central/Provinces No. 1	1,200
Fine Central/Provinces No. 2	1,900
Total	9,100

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6—30 P. M.

Bombay, Mar. 24

Fully Good Broach ..	April/May ..	587
Fully Good Bengal ..	March ..	534
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	528
Fine Oomra	March ..	577
Fine Oomra	May ..	573
„	July ..	579

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 24

Description.	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	5 0	555	540	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	600	590	575	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	630	620	605	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	615	605	590	
M. G. Broach	620	610	600	590
M. G. Mathia	583	573	553	
M. G. Khandesh	590	580	560	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 24

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	585
„ „ Bengal March	532
„ „ „ May	527
Fine Oomra March	580
„ „ May	572
Good Southerns May/June	605

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 24.

New York Market 20th March 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivrty	Opening Prices,	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.95	May	28.99+01	28.85—10	28.88—07	
28.36	Jul		28.34—02	28.29—07	
25.78	Oct			25.75—03	
25 42	Dec			25 42—	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.09, lowest 28.75, range .34 points. Idle featureless market.

New York Market 21st March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
28.88	May	28.96+08	28.75—13	28.87—01	
28.29	July,		28.16—13	28.31+02	
25.75	Oct.			25.75—	
25.42	Dec.			25.38—04	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.97, lowest 28.65, range .32 points. Idle featureless market.

New York Market 22nd March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
28.87	May.	28.80 07	28.81—06	
28.31	July		28 20—11	
25.75	Oct.		25.72—03	
25.38	Dec.		25.33—05	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.85, lowest 28.72, range .13 points. Market quiet and steady.

Liverpool Market 20th March 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.29	Mar			17.08—21	
17.21	May	17.20—91	17.16—05	17.00—21	
16.80	Jul	16.80+—		16.61—19	
15.09	Oct			14.97—12	
14.58	Jan			14.47—11	
	Egyptian			20.35+20	
20.55	May			18.85+20	
19.05	Nov				

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 250,000. (2) Small market, steady and featureless. Spot sales 8000. (3) Past week report incidates most unfavourable results of the season; too much rain, temperature too cool over the lower portion of the entire belt.

(4) American cross rate 429 1/4. May highest 17.21, lowest 17.00 range .21 points. Market disappointing despite continued bad weather all over the South. Final ginners as expected. Good spot demand. Good export demand.

(5) Final Census Bureau Ginners Report 10,160,000 Bales Comparison with previous years:

1923-24 10,160,000 1922-23 9,729,306 1921-22 7,977,778 1920-21 13,270,970 1919-20 11,325,532.

	Liverpool, Mar. 22. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	300
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	200
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	10

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. American Spot Limited demand			17.39
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			21.40
New York 11 a. m. ..	May	..	—
(As known in Liverpool	July	..	—
at closing time.) ..	Oct.	..	—
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	..	—
..	July	..	—

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool Mar. 22. To-day's price
Mar	.. 16.91—01
April	.. ..
May	.. 16.91—02
June	.. ..
July	.. 16.54—02
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	.. 14.92—03
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	.. ..
Feb.	.. ..
Egyptians—July	.. 20.30

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Mar, 22 To-day's price.
Mar.	.. 17.02+10
April.	.. 16.95+10
May.	.. 16.95+10
June.	.. 16.88+10
July.	.. 16.59+10
Aug.	.. 16.03+10
Sept.	.. 15.48+10
Oct.	.. 14.97+10
Nov.	.. 14.64+10
December	.. 14.57+10
January.	.. 14.48+10
Feb.	.. 14.41+10
Mar.	.. 14.34+10
Egyptians—May	.. 20 45
„ July	.. 20 45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 22. To-day's Price

March	..	..	..	17.00+8
April	..	..	..	16.93+8
May	..	..	..	16.93+8
June	..	..	..	16.85+7
July	..	..	..	16.56+7
August	..	..	..	16.00+7
September	..	..	..	15.46+8
October	..	..	..	14.95+8
November	..	..	..	14.62+8
December	..	..	..	14.53+6
January	..	..	..	14.14+6
February	..	..	..	14.36+5
March	..	..	..	14.29+5

Tone.—Quiet but steady

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	..
„ Exports to Continent ..	..
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May ..	28.81—6
„ „ „ July ..	28.20—11

SHARE BAZAR.

24, MARCH 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	405	..	407-8
Bombay Cotton ..	550	..	550
Bombay Dyeing ..	670-75-67-8	66-4-667-8	68-12-671-4
Century ..	345-40	42 8-340	42-8-343-12
Nagpur ..	462-8-58-12	58-12-460	61-4-463-12
Colaba ..	173-12	..	72-8-168-12
Crescent ex-divi, ..	225-22-8	22-8-223-12	2-5
Indore ex-divi, ..	380	380	380
Kohinoor ..	1100	..	1100
New Great ..	381-4-75	377-8	80-382-8
Pearl ex-divi, ..	511-4-12-8	512--8	513-12
Phoenix ..	420	..	420
Bharucha ..	382-8-410	406-4-415	20-410
Simplex ..	287-8-83-12	285	86-4-287-8
Swan ex-divi, ..	700	..	700
Swadesh ..	473-12-71-4	473-12	475
Pabni ..	320	..	317-8
Fazal ..	792 8-95-92-8	90-792-8	795-800
Mathuradas ..	300	..	300
Tata Mill ..	250	..	250
Globe ..	61-4	..	61-4
Mysore ..	117-8	..	117-8
Madhavji ..	247-8	..	45-240
Finlay ex-divi, ..	530	..	540
Gokak ..	101-4	..	100
Edward Sassoon ..	205	..	202-8
Meyer Sassoon ..	145	..	145
Alcock ..	205	..	205
Bombay Burma Old ..	287-8	..	287-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	88-12	..	87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy, ..	88-12	..	87-8
Bundi Cement ..	8-4	..	8-4
Central E. Mining ..	22-8	..	23
Indian Cement ..	57-8	..	15
Katni Cement Ordy, ..	70	..	67-8
Shivrajpur ..	35	..	35
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	26-4	..	26
Tata Steel Defd. ..	95	96 4	95

BOMBAY, March 24.

The market remained fairly steady except forced speculation in Shapurji mill shares.

Following are the closing quotations of the cotton mill shares.

Ahd. Advance Rs. 407/8, Alliance Rs. 90, Bombay Cotton Rs. 550, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 671/4, Century Rs. 343/12, Central India Rs. 168/12, Crescent 225, Currimbhoy Rs. 425, David Rs. 560, Edward Sassoon Rs. 202/8, Fazulbhoy Rs. 800, Indore Malwa 380, Kastarchand Rs. 173/12, Kohinoor Rs. 1,100, Luxmi Cotton Rs. 5,200, Madhowrao Scindia Rs. 55, New Great Rs. 382/8, Pearls Rs. 513/12, Phoenix Rs. 420, Simplex Rs. 287/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 475.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, B. Burma 287/8, B. Burma N. I. 62/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/12, B. Tramway 87/8, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ordy. 67/8, Katni Defd. 170, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 35xd, Tata Iron Ordy. 26, Tata Iron Defd. 95, Tata Hydro 700 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

BANKS.

Imperial 1392/8, India 77, Central Bank 25/8, and Eastern 79.

	London, Mar. 22.
Chartered Bank	..£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	..£ 129
Eastern	..£ 5 5/8
National	..£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	.. 12 1/2

„ „ „	October	..	25.72—3
„ „ „	Dec.	..	25.33—5
Spot Cotton at New York		..	28.85—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans			29.13 unchanged
Futures „ „	May	..	28.92—6
„ „ „	July	..	28.08—8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		..	15 3/8
Silver foreign mined		..	64

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..	11.10
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	12.10
„ „ Fine	..	..	12.50
No. 1 Oomra. Good	..	..	12.40
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	12.90
„ „ Fine	..	..	13.40
M. G. Broach. Good	..	..	14.10
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	14.50
„ „ Fine	..	..	14.90
M. G. Scindia, Good	..	..	11.60
„ „ Fully Good	..	..	12.00
„ „ Fine	..	..	12.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

Months.	To-day's price
March	20.42—3
April	20.37—3
May	20.37—3
June	20.37—3
July	20.36—3
August	20.18—1
September	19.84 unchanged
October	19.24 „
November	18.95 „
December	18.93 „
January	18.90 „

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 22, 1924.

Cotton	9284	Bales
Wheat	4601	Cwts.
Linseed	12233	„
Rape, etc.	4262	„
Gingellyseed	1697	„
Poppyseed	253	
Groundnuts	561	„
Castorseed	6900	„
Rice	1563	„
Myrabollams	Nil.	„
Cottonseed	7676	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	686	„
Juwar	2294	„
Masur	1242	„
Barley	83	„
Bajri	3395	„
Coal	380	Tons

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 22

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Sellers	per 43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers ..	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid sellers	29/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Paid	44/6
Tone—Quiet	

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Forty-ninth annual meeting of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., at 6 p.m. at Wodehouse Road. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will attend. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, in the chair.

Meeting of Journalists' Association, re Mr. Horniman, "Voice of India" office, Frere Road, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Bombay Presidency Association, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

HAMLEY.—On Friday 21st March 1924 at the U.F.C. Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay HERBERT RUSSELL, the dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hamley.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday 28th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 20th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd March 1924 to 6 a.m. of 24th March 1924.

Small-pox attacks 20, deaths 9; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks 4, deaths 1; Influenza attacks 2, deaths nil.

Total Mortality, this day last year, 124.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn), 114.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

A Gymkhana of the Western India Automobile Association will be held on Saturday the 29th instant at 3 p.m. on the Cooperage, and Sir Norman MacLeod will preside and Lady MacLeod will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF "NAVJIVAN" AND "YOUNG INDIA."

For the convenience of the readers of "Navajivan" and "Young India," and the general public of Bombay a branch office of "Navajivan", Ahmedabad, is opened at Princess Street opposite Asoka Stores, just beside the Khadi Bhandar) where copies of "Navajivan," "Young India" and "Hindi Navajivan" and also the books published by the Navajivan Prakashar Mandir will be kept for sale. The subscriptions for "Young India" and "Navigation" can be paid at this office. It is hoped that the public will make the best use of this branch.

COMMON BASIS OF RELIGION.

Dr. W. H. Drummond, Secretary of the "International Congress of Liberal Religious Workers" will deliver an address on "The common basis of Religion" to-day (Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall Mr. Natrajan to preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held at the above place on Thursday (the 27th instant) at 6 p.m. and not on Wednesday the 26th instant as notified before

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) the 25th at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

C. WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

AN APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar has addressed the following to the voters of "C" Ward, in support of Mr. Venkatram's candidature at the forthcoming bye-election:—

You already know that Sj. Venkatram is standing as a candidate for the bye-election from your Ward. He is a staunch Nationalist and has a long record of service to his countrymen. When the repressive policy of the Government was at its height and even to say 'Bande Mataram' was considered as an act of bravery Sj. Venkatram was always fighting on the people's side whenever such an opportunity was offered to him. He is a fearless critic of the Government, a very stern debater and a skilled journalist. He went to Amritsar when Dyerism was reigning absolute and boldly faced all the dangers to expose the excesses of Government officials. He is noted in the Congress Committees from the Provincial to the All-India Congress Committee, as a great debater and enthusiastic worker.

I, therefore, request all the voters to vote solidly for Sj. Venkatram who will certainly do his duty in the Corporation. I also appeal to young men in the ward to come forward to help Sj. Venkatram as volunteers, because all know that he is not a rich man who can afford to send motor cars. He comes from the people and the people will do well to send such a man to fight for them.

DR. TAGORE IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 24.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore *en route* for Pekin has arrived here this morning. He was warmly received at the wharf by a large and representative gathering.

THE STEAMER "IMANI"

LONDON, March 24.

Messrs. Lloyds Agent at Antwerp now states the report that the steamer "Imani" has been ashore in Scheldt is erroneous.—Reuter.

THE MILL SITUATION.

MORE MEN WORKING.

The long drawn out strike has almost ended. As was expected after the Holi holidays more men have rejoined their work, and nearly 75 mills were working on Monday, though not with their full complement of men. Except the Hongkong and the Presidency, all the mills which were working just before the strike was declared, opened their gates to the operatives on Monday, but the response on the part of the men was not very encouraging. Either the major part of the mill-workers are not in Bombay, or they still fight shy of any idea of returning to work. Whatever might be the case, on Monday most of the mills were working with very few men. In some cases there were as few as 150 men and in others as many as 1,000. But not a single mill in the whole city had got its full quota. It must be remembered that even before the general strike, or lock-out, some five mills had closed their doors, for one reason of another, and they are not working. Those five mills are still closed, even after the holidays. Out of the total of 82 mills, if these five mills are deducted there remain 77, and of them the Presidency and the Hongkong Mills were not working on Monday. The Tata Mill which was working with a large number of men since it re-started just before the holidays had again to close its doors on Monday. About 150 men went into the mill and began work, while the rest waited outside. After a time the whole lot came out, refusing to work. The cause for this sudden change of front is not known. Apparently they wanted their bonus. At any rate when the whole force came out of the mill, the men went in the direction of other mills, perhaps with the purpose of inducing other mill-workers also to join them. But the Police followed them and they soon dispersed. Thus the Tata Mill was again closed. The reason for the closing of the Hongkong Mill is not known.

It must take a considerable time for all the mills to resume work with their full quota of men. Many of the labourers have gone out of Bombay impoverished, and even if they want to return to Bombay they have not the wherewithal to pay for the steamer fare. Those who remained in Bombay were in no better position to help their brethren in the Konkan, and it must, therefore, take considerable time before the whole labour force in the mills returns to work. Some men who lived in the U. P., as is well-known, have travelled without tickets, simply because they could not pay for them, and it is simply ridiculous for them to expect to return to Bombay in their present financial condition. Whatever might be the case, a considerable time must elapse before the mills are able to work at their fullest capacity, if nothing happens in the meantime.

MEN ABSOLUTELY QUIET.

There was no disturbance in the mill area, and the men were absolutely quiet. Of course there was a lot of victimisation and complaints were many. But in the present unorganised state of the whole labour force in the city, that was bound to happen and the only remedy for the men is to unite together and make some small sacrifices in the beginning in order that they might get strong and fight on terms of equality with their owners. But there is not the chances of this taking place, or the men organising themselves for the future. Rather they are likely to forget everything—all the sufferings they had to undergo all these days—and go back to their old ways. But this work of organisation is not the work of the men themselves, the beginning must be made from outside.

MILL-STRIKERS RELIEF FUND.

We have received a sum of Rs. 5 only from Mr. M. T. Malgaonkar towards the abovementioned fund.

NABHA ADMINISTRATOR.

DETAILS OF ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

Further particulars received regarding the motor accident show that Mr. Wilson Johnston was proceeding from Jaito to Nabha when one of the tyres of his car burst and he, it is stated, proceeded in the same condition and soon after fell into a 'nullah', which resulted in serious injuries. Another version says his car struck a canal bridge.

Major Bolt of Lahore Medical College, who happened to be in Patiala is rendering medical assistance to him.

Later news shows that Mr. Wilson Johnston is being brought to Lahore Medical College Hospital by a special train.

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MR. BANKER DECLINES PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

BORSAD, Mar., 24.

The Reception Committee of the ensuing Gujrat Political Conference has suggested the name of Mr. Shankarlal Banker for the Presidentship of the Conference to the District Congress Committees of Gujrat but he having told Mahatmaji of his inability to accept the responsibility of the post, over and above his present occupations, the Reception Committee, as desired by Mahamaji, has withdrawn his name and suggested the names of Messrs. Indulal Yagnik and Dattatraya Kalelkar. The District Committees are required to send their choice before the 30th instant.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency was the Guest of the President of the Eyculla Club at Dinner at the Club House on Monday evening.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

OUTCOME OF A DISASTROUS POLICY

CLAIMS OF INDIANS FOR FAIR TREATMENT.

NATAL INDIANS' REPRESENTATION.

The following is a statement submitted by the Northern Natal Indian Association and the Natal Indian Association on the Class Areas Bill:—

"We have been deputed by the Northern Natal Indian Association and the Natal Indian Association as representing the Indian community in Natal to appear before the Government of the Union of South Africa with instructions to make representation in regard to the Class Areas Bill the provisions of which vitally affect the very foundations of our community, and we request that the Government will give their mature consideration before proceeding further with the Bill.

We beg to submit that, although the Class Areas Bill is a measure that will be applicable to all classes in general, except the natives, yet we have substantial reasons for raising an objection, because of the policy underlying this measure. To begin with, we venture to state that the Indians form a goodly number in the population of the Province of Natal, and relying on the traditional British policy as enunciated in Queen Victoria's Proclamation, considerable wealth of the Indian community has been invested in several parts of the urban area, and therefore should the provisions of this Bill either in the present or in an amended form become the law of the land, the Indian community will be vitally affected by the operation thereof. The Government is perfectly aware of the fact, that the presence of a large number of Indians is due to the express invitation of the late Colonial Government, and we have the assurance of the Imperial Government, that the Union will undertake to fulfil in letter and spirit all obligations, which the late Crown Government entered into prior to the absorption of the four self-governing Colonies in the Union. In regard to the Indians in Natal, they were encouraged to come for the purpose of developing the country and in the early days they were given inducement to settle down, and therefore it appears to us that it is too late in the day for the present Government to make any disturbance in the arrangement that has existed since the inception of Natal as an integral part of the British Empire. We do not propose here to go into the merits or otherwise of the past policy of the late Colonial Government, but what we do say is that the Indian is here, and that if the policy of the late Government was held to be wrong, then we maintain, that it is unjust and unfair to mete out punishment on the innocent children of the Indians for the actions of the forefathers of the present generation of Europeans. However, it may not be out of place to make mention what the Imperial Government had stated in regard to the special position of Indians in Natal in a despatch to the Natal Ministers dated the 22nd July, 1908. The then Secretary of State for the Colonies reiterated the view of the Imperial Government in the following language:—

Your Ministers will recognise that even if for the moment account is not taken of the relations between His Majesty's Government and the Indian Empire, the position of His Majesty's Government with regard to the Indians in Natal is one of peculiar responsibility. The grant of Self-Government to the Colony was not made until 1893 and many of the Indians now within the border were introduced before that date while the Colony was still administered under the authority of the Crown. The principle followed by His Majesty's Government in dealing with recent Asiatic legislation in the Transvaal has been to defer with reluctance to the feeling in favour of excluding further Asiatic immigration but at the same time to aim at securing fair and proper treatment for Asiatics already in the country. His Majesty's Government are under a special obligation to insure that this principle should be upheld in Natal.'

Having in view the emphatic pronouncement of policy enunciated by the Imperial Government in respect of the position which the Natal Indians held, we beg to remind you of it in relation to the Class Areas Bill. We beg to submit that the policy underlying this Bill and the effect of it is compulsory segregation, both in residence and commerce, and it has been stated by the Prime Minister himself that such legislation was intended to aim at the race to which this deputation belongs. It is well-known that this policy has been consistently pursued in the Transvaal in connection with our race since 1885, but then it has been persistently opposed by successive British and Indian Governments as well as the Indian community and it has been looked upon with repugnance by all concerned. Under Law 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal Republic, it has been enacted that the so-called coolies, Arabs, Malays and Mahomedan subjects of the Turkish Empire shall not obtain Burgher rights and shall not own fixed property and shall live only in streets, wards, locations, etc. This law formed the subject of a bitter controversy extending over a long period between the British Government and the Transvaal Republic which terminated in a ghastly war and consequent annulation of two Republics. On the eve of the declaration of war, Lord Lansdowne, speaking on behalf of the British people and the Empire, waxed eloquent over the then conditions of the Indians and said: "The misdeeds perpetrated by the Boer Government as well as the treatment of Indians specially under the law of 1885 was one of the greatest justifications for the war." It must be evident from the foregoing declaration that in addition to other causes, the policy underlying Act 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal formed part of the British case against the South African Republic.

A COMPARISON.

Let us compare for a moment the policy of the late Republic towards the Asiatics with that of the policy enunciated in the Class Areas Bill. Under Section 3 of Law of 1885, Asiatics were prohibited from owning landed property and were relegated to locations, though they were allowed to trade in any part of the Republic. Whereas under the Class Areas Bill which is to be enacted by a legislature comprised of both the Dutch and the British people, the very identical provisions of Law 3 of 1885 are embodied with an extra provision making it obligatory on the part of an Indian to live and trade in his own segregated locality. In view of the declaration made by Lord Lansdowne on this aspect of the Asiatic question prior to the commencement of hostilities, we beg to ask you whether the proposed action squares with the utterance of the British Minister: we beg to submit that if the policy of the late Republic was held to be wrong, inconsistent with the principles of the British constitution and incompatible with modern ideas of justice and fairplay then it must be equally so now despite the difference of time between 1885 and 1924 Notwithstanding the promise given on the eve of the declaration of War that that policy would cease to exist with the termination of hostilities, the fact remains that the Indian Community in the Transvaal since that time and even now have been consistently struggling for the abrogation of that policy. The Natal Indians having been hitherto free from the pernicious policy prevalent in the Transvaal, we should confess we are very much alarmed by the present move on the part of the Government to extend the same into Natal. We venture to state that the Indian Community having large vested interests, in fact as much as any responsible section of the community, will be confronted with financial ruin and absolute annihilation should this policy be extended to Natal. This Bill having a tendency of a retrogressive nature, the Indian Community cannot help but be apprehensive of what might be in store for them in the future.

Having regard to the fact that the effect of this Bill being compulsory segregation both residential and commercial, we venture to draw your attention to the observations of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission on the Asiatic locations in the Transvaal. The Commission in paragraph 131 of its report states as follows:—"The suggestion that holders of new licences should be confined to trade in locations or segregated areas outside the township is not reasonable and does not commend itself to us. As was said by the Chief Justice in Motan's case if the commercial dealings of the Indian Trade were to be restricted to the location in which he lived situated outside the town proper, and peopled only by men of his own race, then he might for practical purposes as well not trade at all. The result is however, precisely what is aimed at by some of those who are responsible for the suggestion. Several witnesses who advocated compulsory segregation both as to trade and residence candidly stated that they supported it only as a means to an end: that end being to drive the Asiatics out of the country."

REPORT OF THE ASIATIC COMMISSION.

After making an inspection of the locations that have been established in several townships in the Transvaal, the Asiatic Commission depicts the state of the location as well as the people segregated therein as follows:—

The result of our visits of inspection to one of the locations or so called Bazaars at present set apart for Asiatics in the Transvaal was not such as to inspire confidence in general policy of segregation. At Germiston Asiatics are prohibited by the terms of the Title to Stands from residing or trading in the Townships. But the Municipality has established an Asiatic Bazaar about a mile outside the town in which they are considerable number of Indians resident principally Hawkers and a few shopkeepers. The business carried on is chiefly with the Natives employed at the neighbouring mines, and those who reside in adjoining native location. This Bazaar appeared to be in a very neglected and insanitary condition. But our worst experience by far was at Vrededorp township close to Johannesburg and within its Municipal limits which was originally established by President Paul Kruger for the benefit of indigent burghers in the Republic. There are two locations, one for Asiatics and the other for Natives. They adjoin one another and are separated from the European portion of the township by a single street. But no effort seems to be made to keep the inhabitants of the two locations apart. We found as many natives and Cape coloured people as Indians in the Asiatic location. The members of the Commission were guided through the location by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health and made a close and thorough inspection of its conditions which were found to be appalling. It is difficult to conceive of a worse slum existing in any part of the world. We found the inhabitants crowded and huddled together in small hovels amidst indescribable filth and leading a most insanitary mode of life. And this was the state of things existing within the Municipality of Johannesburg, the wealthiest and the most popular town in South Africa and within a little more than a mile of its magnificent

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LOAN TO MEET LIABILITIES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding when the Commissioner's proposals to write a letter to Government asking for permission to raise a loan to meet the liabilities of the Corporation in regard to development works, was passed by a majority, after a great deal of discussion. The Corporation also decided to make illegal the use of the word "ghee" to those articles of food which were not made out of milk, either as a suffix or prefix.

The Corporation proceeded with the discussion on the letter proposed to be written by the Commissioner to Government asking for permission to raise a loan. The original motion was that the letter should be approved and adopted. To this Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi had moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee which was investigating the development schemes.

The Commissioner said the loan was to meet their liability which was already sanctioned by the Corporation. It was now suggested that the proposals should be examined in a Committee to see whether they were correct. The Ballard Pier scheme was already worked out in detail, and there was nothing to be done with it now. He did not expect an increase in general taxation in 1925-26. The question was whether they could indefinitely delay the letter to Government, as it had taken him about three months to work out the figures and it would take the Committee a long time to examine the figures, and they could not afford to delay the matter. They had already got some creditors, who wanted payment and they had to pay them now. It was not a question of principles, he said, but of facts. Dr. Viegas must remember that there was an increase, every year, in the rateable value of properties in Bombay, and even in the worst year there was bound to be a rise in the value. One of the ways of financing their works was the issuing of debentures direct to the persons from whom they bought land, as many of those persons had expressed a desire to receive them and it was a legitimate way of financing their operations.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram said it was better that the matter should be thrashed out in a Committee, in the meantime the letter to Government being sent forward.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supported the amendment for sending the whole matter to a Committee for its consideration. By sending the letter, he said, the Corporation would have committed itself to a particular line of action. The state of affairs was perfectly scandalous, for they had not been able to pay those people from whom they had purchased land long ago and these people had been put to great difficulty and that ought to have been avoided at all costs. Knowing full well they had no funds in hands, they had gone on with their schemes, and he was afraid that every member would have to answer for breach of trust for the Commissioner's action in using all kinds of available funds which were not meant for that particular purpose. He asked whether it was for the good of the city that they should stop work for the increase of the borrowing powers of the city. If they wasted all their borrowing powers, they would not be able to finance their drainage and such schemes. If after financing their drainage scheme any surplus was left, then they might take up the development schemes but not before. There was a definite commitment in the letter, and they would have to stick to the terms of the letter. He asked the House not to give the Commissioner a free hand, but to consider the whole matter in a Committee.

A closure was moved at this stage and the amendment was thrown out, the original motion being adopted, when put to vote.

SALE OF ADULTERATED ARTICLES.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee regarding the adulteration of articles of food and the sale of such adulterated articles. The Committee was of the opinion that legal provision should be made so that the use of the word "ghee" should be strictly restricted to the genuine article and the word should not be allowed to be used as a prefix or suffix to any word used to describe an article which was not genuine ghee. On the motion of Mr. Mohanlal Desai the recommendation of the Committee was approved and adopted.

EXTENSION OF SERVICES.

The Corporation then considered the Establishment Committee's report about retaining or otherwise of the services of officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards who were superannuated. The Committee recommended:

"That the Standing Committee be requested to frame under Section 81 (1) (c) of the Municipal Act a regulation to the effect that all officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards shall ordinarily retire after they attain the age of 55 and that an extension of service shall be given by the Corporation to an officer after the age of 55 only when the Corporation are satisfied on the recommendation of the Commissioner that the officer is fit for further service and that it is necessary to retain his services on grounds to be mentioned. They further recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to use his discretion as hitherto in the matter of granting extensions for the next year only."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the recommendations of the Committee be approved and adopted, and that the Commissioner be informed accordingly.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that the last three lines of the report be omitted. He did not think the Commissioner had given up any powers which he possessed. There were several officers in the Municipality who had received their second or third extension, and Mr. Sothna had told them that several of them had 12 to 13 extensions. The Commissioner had informed them that he would not grant further extensions until the whole matter was discussed and decided. But he had already given extensions and the speaker thought it was a clear breach of faith on the Commissioner's part and while the Commissioner was kind to his officers, he was unkind to the Corporation. By giving repeated extensions they were only preventing the junior officers from coming forward and getting promotions.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Commissioner had usurped the powers which clearly belonged to the Corporation, and he thought it was time for them to take back these powers. He seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the report. He said the Commissioner should be allowed to give the extensions this year but from next year he should come to the Corporation with his recommendations. The Commissioner had no power to make any rules as it was for the Corporation alone to make them.

Dr. Sukhia also spoke.

The Commissioner said the giving of an extension was only encouraging an officer in his service. The Commissioner had under rule 61 (b) powers to give an extension to an officer. He did not think he had broken his promise as Mr. Tairsee had said and the power was vested in him, until they formed rules, and got the Corporation to approve of them. He was sure Mr. Nariman would agree that the power really vested in the Commissioner, if he only read the section without any prejudice. If the Corporation wished it he would be glad to surrender the powers to them. He had not the slightest objection to doing it.

Dr Verah said the Commissioner has permitted to give extensions to one or two officers and not to 10 or 12 men, as was stated by Mr. Tairsee.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi bore out the statement of Mr. Tairsee that there was a breach of faith in the matter, on the part of the Commissioner.

Mr. Motiwalla said the extensions had to be given before April, and the Commissioner had no other course but to do what he had done.

The original motion was then adopted.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the following was adopted:

That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the feasibility and advisability of carrying out the following suggestions at an early date:—

(1) That the Corporation are of opinion that the number of Municipal employees of the year preceding the financial year of the Budget Estimates should also be given in the future Budget Estimate.

(2) That both the Budget Estimates and the Establishment Schedule should be printed together as in the year previous to the year 1920.

(3) That the details of Temporary Establishment should be given as is done in the case of Permanent Establishment.

The following propositions were passed on the motion of Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe:

That the Committee regarding the Improvement in the Sources of Income of this Municipality be requested to consider if, in the event of their deciding to substitute Terminal Tax for the present Town Duty Refund System, they think it feasible in the interests of the revenue of the Municipality to retain the Town Duty and Refund System on certain articles such as Timber, Fuel, Oil, Wines and Spirits, 9/10th of the duty on those articles being refundable only if they are exported within 3 months from the date of import.

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a proposal for opening a Free Municipal Dispensary at Dharavi, a place mostly populated by Depressed Classes, and generally insanitary throughout the year.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS IN FORM.

Further play in connection with the Preliminary rounds of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed on the Gymkhana ground yesterday when of the two matches played only one, that between the Customs and the Catholic Boys, was decided. The first game between the Byculla Y. M. C. A. and the Portuguese Republican Sporting Club resulted in a draw. Dias scored the first goal for the Republicans and after half time. Eric added another. Before full time arrived, the Young Men managed to equalise through Hafiz and Judah respectively. An extra ten minutes was allowed but no decision was arrived at.

CUSTOMS' TAIL SCORE.

The second game of the evening between the Customs and the Catholic boys was a repetition of the Hornets-Recreation game and resulted in an easy victory for the Preventive Service men by 11 goals without a response. The Customs monopolised the attack, throughout and took things very easy. At half time they were one goals up. Towards the end a fast pace was set and the Republicans made several runs into the Customs but were never really dangerous.

TO-DAY.

Jacob Circle vs. I. L. L. at 4-30 p.m.

B.B.R.F.A. vs. Parsi Athletes at 5-40 p.m.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY TOURNAMENTS.

OPENING DAY.

The first Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament commenced yesterday under the auspices of the Hindu Gymkhana. The entries for the first year have been very successful and some excellent tennis is expected during the tournament. Eight matches in singles were decided yesterday, games being played on different Courts. The match between Bhagwat and Perkins which was expected to be most interesting was easily won by the Calcutta champion in two straight sets.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES 1 ROUND.

Dhage beat P. Trikamdas 6—0, 10—8.

Powell beat Tripathi 6—6, 6—1.

III ROUND.

Perkins beat N. Bhagwat 6—2, 6—1.

A. Pereira beat W. Lobo 6—0, 6—2.

B. Desai beat Chaverdar 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Bunyan beat H. Desouza 6—1, 6—3.

Jeejeebhoy beat Rege 6—0, 6—1.

Shanghavi beat Shirin Rao 6—1, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1.—Dhage vs. Pai (followed by Sutton and Cunningham vs. Pereira and Another.

No. 2.—Trikamdas vs. Mathew (followed by Seaven and Lunia vs. Parmar and Sawi.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA

Bhatkankar vs. Joshi (followed by Sundaram and Chamankar vs. Ramnath and Another.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Desai vs. Ranjith.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1924.

THE TRUE KHILAFAT.

We publish elsewhere an article by Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan which is likely to cause a good deal of discussion. It is entitled "Nationalist Turkey and the Khilafat" and in it the author gives the reasons why, in his opinion, the "abolition" of the Khilafat by the Turkish Government ought not to be deplored by thinking Muslims." There is only one point on which we differ from him seriously, and that is his apparent conclusion that the Muslims of the world should let the question rest precisely where the Turks have left it, for the present. It is difficult to estimate the value of a sentiment or an ideal in terms of currency, but we believe that the ideal of Khilafat and the sentiment attaching to it in the hearts of Muslims has a value, even in such terms, much greater than the Turks have given to it. For the Muslims of the world it has potentialities so great that to say that they have not been realised for centuries is merely to say that for centuries the Muslims of the world have been asleep, to their own interests. We heartily agree with Sahebzada Aftab Khan that the crying need of the moment for Indian Muslims is that they should "try to come out of the category of backward races in India"; that they should "do something to uplift the vast majority of their poor co-religionists in this country who are in the grip of money-lenders or at the mercy of shuddhi priests"; that they should "equip themselves with sufficient mental attainments so as to be able to make adequate contribution to the service of their motherland"; and should "set an example of Islamic brotherhood by promoting unity and co-operation among the various sects and sections into which their community is divided in this country as well as among the Hindus and Mussalmans, and thus prepare for that larger unity and co-operation which would embrace our co-religionists all over the world." "If," says the writer, "we shall approach the subject from such a standpoint, I am sure we shall feel grateful to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal and his nation for having given such a lead and put us on the right path." Certainly from the practical point of view; but the ideal has also its worth especially for men engaged in such a high emprise as that envisaged by the writer; and a religion, like Islam, which has no hierarchy, needs a symbol of unity to which all may look. an organisation through which every effort in the way of Muslim progress may be fostered and assisted and co-ordinated. The work which will, please God, be done in India will be done with more enthusiasm if it is done for an ideal which all Muslims understand and in the name of an institution which they associate with Muslim unity.

We are as ready as the writer is to break with tradition, but not by any means with all tradition; only with the false tradition which has led us to this pass, and which is seen to-day in contrast with our right tradition as darkness against light. The Khilafat has for centuries been built upon a false tradition of dynastic and despotic power and military strength. Mustafa Kemal has truly pointed out that the true basis for it ought to be Islamic brotherhood. That is no reason for abolishing Khilafat; it is a reason for rebuilding it upon the basis of the right tradition. If the false tradition were extinct and had no followers, one might agree with Sahebzada Aftab Khan to let things rest in the position where the Turks have placed them. But the false tradition is still strong in many lands, and for the progressive Muslim elements to let things rest as they now are would be to let the false tradition triumph once again. We cannot let things rest. We have to try and re-assert the right tradition; to make things better than they were before. If we succeed in the task, the Turks will not oppose us; they will be again the standard-bearers of Khilafat. The mystics of Islam have stated that, in the way of truth amid the world's illusion, negation-point has always to be passed; that every true believer has to say *la ilaha* ("there is no object of worship") before he or she can say *ill' Allah* ("except Allah")—in other words, everyone has to get rid of a host of false ideas of what is true before the truth itself can be effectively asserted. It is the same in this matter of the Khilafat. This "abolition" by the Turks is the negation-point. Now only we approach the true Khilafat; we shall surely see it if we carry on our efforts in the right way.

What is the right way? Certainly not the way the Muslim world has been pursuing for so many centuries. Certainly not the way of earthly conquest and of self-aggrandisement; certainly not the way of military power and despotism; certainly not the way of personal ambition. We see at present various claimants for the dignity of the Khilafat springing up as a result of the action of the Turkish Government; all of them moved by personal ambition. All of them we must disregard, for they are of the seed of falsehood. There is a well-known saying of the Holy Prophet to the effect that power must not be given to the man who craves it. That should be the basic law of the general Congress or College of electors who, we hope, will be appointed to select Khalifas in the future. The merest hint of an attempt to canvass on the part of any man, the mere suggestion of his posing as a candidate, should be sufficient to disqualify that man. We are assuming, with the writer of the article, that Mustafa Kemal Pasha is perfectly sincere in thus abolishing the office of Khilafat as it has hitherto existed in the Turkish State, and will not under any circumstances accept that office for himself, though it is certain to be offered to him. That assumption clears the ground; for the sincerity of the Turkish nation in abolishing the false Khilafat will lead them to support the true Khilafat when it comes. And there is no-one better suited to assume the true Khilafat at this time of conflict than the present Khalifa, upon one condition, that he accepts the office for himself alone, and as the chosen of the Muslims, not as belonging to him by dynastic right. He must accept that his successor may be of some other family. He is a highly cultivated prince and a good Muslim. The House of Osman still possesses a prestige in every Muslim country outside Turkey, transcending that of any other family. All the pretenders could defer to a prince of that great House without the slightest sense of derogation; and the knowledge that the Khilafat is to be elective after him would make them hope to earn it by their conduct for their families. Conduct ought to be the test; the work actually done for Muslim progress ought to be the chief qualification of the Khalifa of the future, who will possess a power which no Khalifa has possessed for centuries. Sahebzada Aftab Khan seems to suggest that in his opinion the idea of restoring true Khilafat is unpractical. We hope ere long to see a general congress of the Muslims engaged upon the work of rendering it practical, in the interests of Muslims' progress and world-progress.

JAITO.

The most "determined" statesmen of "the most determined nation in the world" would do well to realise that the Sikhs are no less determined than themselves to pursue the goal they have set in view. Neither the martyrdom of their first Jatha nor the wholesale arrests of the second Jatha have deterred them from their resolve to fight for their right of unrestricted worship at one of their own Gurudwaras. The third Jatha has already left Amritsar for Jaito and two more Jathas are being got ready and, will, without doubt, start on their pilgrimage on the appointed days with clock-work regularity. The exemplary behaviour of the second Jatha has elicited the unstinted admiration of even so strict a disciplinarian and Satyagrahi as Mahatma Gandhi. The baptism of fire through which the Akalis passed last month has turned out to be a blessing in disguise, since it has purged them of what ever little dross had remained with them. Their readiness to surrender without the least show of resistance, will make it impossible for their opponents anymore to distort the truth so easily as was done in connection with the first Jatha. Such non-violence as the Akalis are now showing is calculated to disarm their opponents effectively and it will not take the former long to witness the triumph of their cause if they but stick to their present attitude to the end. If there is any statesmanship in Delhi and the Punjab the official world will do well to realise the futility and folly of their present policy of pin-pricks against the Sikhs. Let them take to heart the lesson of the Gurukabagh and Nagpur struggles and retrace their steps before it becomes too late for them to withdraw with grace.

Notes of the Day.

First Fruit.

The statesmanlike decision of the present British Government to abandon the projected Naval Base at Singapore has had its beneficial reaction on public opinion throughout the world as revealed in one of the amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill passed in the United States House of Representatives. The amendment requests President Coolidge to take steps for convening an international conference to consider the further limitations of the competition in naval armaments. It remains to be seen what action President Coolidge takes on this request. Meanwhile, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government have reason to congratulate themselves on the first fruit of their statesmanlike action. The decision of the British Government has given Mr. Garvin his opportunity to indulge in a characteristic explosion. He regrets the effect of Government's decision on India where, he says, the popular impression will be strengthened that British power is being relaxed and is retreating throughout the world. Mr. Garvin evidently does not realise that if the pillars of British rule in India are shaking to-day it is because the gospel of force preached by men of his class has taken the place of government through the consent of the people.

Unpatriotic.

As the message of our Special Representative says, the rejection of Mr. Nariman's resolution for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to this country has caused resentment among the Nationalist members of the Assembly, who expected the communal *blocs* to act patriotically for once. By rejecting the resolution after the decision of the Legislative Assembly to the contrary, the officially dragooned "majority" has brought the "Reforms" into greater contempt than has been their fate hitherto. And the Government by acting on it while ignoring the considered verdict of the Assembly will only bring into relief the despotic nature of their action against Mr. Horniman and steel the determination of the people to end or mend the sham Reforms.

Ask them to Resign.

Among those who formed the official "majority" against Mr. Nariman's resolution asking for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return were, we regret to not, some elected members. They betrayed the trust of their electorates by acting against their wishes and interests. Dr. Dadachanji was one of those elected members who voted against Mr. Nariman's resolution. A movement, we are glad to note, has been set on foot on the part of the voters of A.C. & D. Wards of the City whom he represents, to call upon him to resign because he has lost their confidence. We trust the movement will not only be widely supported by the voters of these Wards, but will also be followed by similar movements in the constituencies of other elected members who voted against Mr. Nariman's resolution. Our Urdu contemporary the "Khilafat" has published the names of elected Muslim members, including the Ministers, Messrs. Hidayatulla and Dehlavi, who also voted against Mr. Nariman's resolution, asking their electors to lose no time in expressing their disapproval of their action, which, in the case of the latter, is in direct repudiation of their election promises.

Officials and Lesson of Amritsar.

"Journeymen" writes in the "New Leader":—

"About six weeks ago I had a talk with an Englishman who has made an intimate and sympathetic study of the Sikhs. He described this strange "Akali" movement. This race deserves the epithet which Hegel used of Spinoza, "a God-intoxicated man." A religious revival has inspired these men to make an end of the scandals in their temples whose custodians have surrounded themselves with traders and prostitutes. The law, of course, is on the side of these unworthy priests; the temple grounds are their property. So it happens that the Akalis, setting out with knotted cords to overturn the tables of the money-changers, come into conflict with our police. This martial race has drunk deep from the pacifism of Mahatma Gandhi. A band of Akalis will march up to a temple, and there stand still in rigid ranks, while the police assault them, striking cruel blows below the belt. It will happen in the end that whole rows of them are lying on the ground, writhing in pain, but uttering at intervals their praise of God. "It can't go on like this," said my friend six weeks ago. "These Sikhs, for all the pacifism that they have learned from Gandhi, are a race of soldiers. Sooner or later it will come to violence, and we shall find ourselves faced with our gravest peril since the Mutiny." Well, it has come to violence. The killing of these devotees by a rifle volley at Jaito is a second Amritsar. Lord Olivier, so far as he could be heard, spoke yesterday of these Sikhs with sympathy and concern. Even Lord Curzon was shocked by the official mismanagement which had made them our enemies. And yet an inquiry was refused by the Government of India and had to be carried against it by the vote of the Assembly. Has Amritsar taught our officials nothing?"

Mahatma's Influence.

The writer continues:—

"I heard the other day from Sir J. C. Bose a story which helped me to realise what the influence of Mahatma Gandhi means in India. He was travelling in the hill-country inhabited by the Bhils, a depressed tribe of aborigines, who stand as outcasts beyond the pale of the Hindoo system. They have been from time immemorial a race which lives by hunting. Round a camp-fire on the edge of the forest Sir J. C. Bose got into talk with them. They told him that they had abandoned hunting altogether. They had come to realise its cruelty, and were now trying to live by cultivating the soil. How had it happened? Their explanation was simple. The prophet had said, "Let the forest have peace." That was all. They had never seen Gandhi. It was enough that the legend of his goodness and wisdom had reached them. He had uttered a precept, and they would obey. Not only this, but they had gone farther with unflinching logic, and realised that they ought not to kill even domestic animals. At first they tried to sell those they possessed. There was no one to buy, and in the end they sacrificed all their wealth by letting these creatures go free. The modern world cherishes the memory of St. Francis. As great a prophet lives under our flag to-day, and only yesterday Lord Curzon was complaining because we have let him out of prison. It is fortunate that crucifixion is now an obsolete method of venerating saints."

A Welcome Step.

The report comes that following on its recently announced decision to help and not obstruct the temperance movement among the Kaliparaj tribes, the Government of Baroda have ordered the closing of 23 liquor shops from the 1st April not only from Kaliparaj area but from the whole of the Navsari district. This is a step in the right direction and is, we hope, only an earnest of a definite programme of curtailment of facilities for the drink traffic in the State. The Baroda State reaps a large revenue from the manufacture of liquor and spirits, and will doubtless stand to lose heavily by the suppression of the traffic, but in the higher interests of the people of the State as well as of people in the neighbouring districts which import large quantities of liquor produced in the State, the Baroda Government ought not to shirk their duty of abolishing the traffic altogether. They ought to follow the example set by Bhopal and enforce prohibition without delay. The Baroda Durbar has led the way in so many enlightened directions that one would have expected it to turn the State "dry" before other Indian States took any action in the matter. However, now that the movement among the Kaliparajas has brought the necessity of prohibition pointedly to the notice of the Durbar, one hopes it will not take long for the State to go "dry".

Municipal Schools Committee.

Since the question of the introduction of compulsory education in Bombay came to the front, the public in general have been taking considerable interest in matters educational concerning the City. Considering that the Schools Committee has under its control as many as 40,000 pupils receiving instruction in Municipal schools, and spends annually something like twenty-five lakhs, we think it reasonable to suggest that the meetings of the Committee should be thrown open to the public and the Press. New and important questions will come before the Committee in future for consideration and decision, in which the public are vitally interested. On these grounds, we think that the meetings of the Committee should be thrown open to the public and the Press in future and we expect the Corporation to take early action in the matter.

Prohibition.

While the Ministers of Excise in other provinces have been either pooh-poohing or fighting shy of prohibition, Sir A. P. Patro, Minister of Excise, Madras, has had the moral courage to declare in the Council, during the debate on the Excise vote, that prohibition is the ultimate aim of the Government. Sir A. P. Patro, before he became a Minister, was known to be a staunch advocate of temperance legislation and for many years took active part in the National Congress. But since he became Minister he has been more cautious in his pronouncements and he has had to countenance a policy utterly at variance with his past convictions and professions. It is no wonder that during the annual budget debate he is obliged to pass through something like an ordeal. He was severely heckled by the non-official members on Tuesday last, even after he had declared definitely that prohibition was the ultimate goal of his Government. When Mr. Satyamurti confronted him with his statement, made in the Council last year, that "prohibition and local option are not at all possible in our country", all that the Minister could say in reply was that "these terms are understood in different ways in different countries." Yet Sir A. P. Patro had no difficulty in accepting, on behalf of Government, a resolution urging that local option should be introduced in some form or another! From all this wobbling, is it not plain that the Minister is trying to deceive himself as much as he has been trying to confuse his colleagues? However, since he has now definitely announced that the goal of the Excise policy of the Madras Government is prohibition, one may durover the many inconsistencies of his past ministerial career. It is to be hoped that he will take courage in both hands and tackle the drink evil in the Southern Presidency in right earnest, chalking out a definite programme of progressive curtailment of the number of liquor shops within a fixed period, till at last prohibition becomes a *fait accompli* automatically. Is it not time that the other provincial Governments too gave up their silly "scruples" regarding prohibition?

NATIONALIST TURKEY AND KHILAFAT.

(BY AFTAB AHMED KHAN.)

There is no longer any room for doubt as to the views and the action which Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha and the Turks have taken with regard to the Khalifa and the Khilafat. The Central Khilafat Committee has been informed that "The Khalifa has been deposed. . . . . and the Khilafat Office is abolished." In the reply cabled by the Central Khilafat Committee to Angora it is said "The news so far received. . . . . has caused deep distress and consternation among your Indian Muslim brethren . . . . . they are deeply concerned with the question of the retention or the abolition of the office of Khilafat itself which is the very essence of the Islamic faith and was designed to maintain and conserve the ideal of Islamic brotherhood through a definite and well-established institution."

There is thus a clear breach between the views held by the Turkish Nation, as a whole, and the leaders of the Khilafat movement in India. The action of the Turks has already been characterised, by the most prominent Khilafatist, in this country as the "betrayal of Islam which is worse than that of the Sharif of Mecca. In fact even Yazeed himself . . . . had not attempted to destroy the Khilafat, and if a Halaku had sought to destroy the Khilafat ..... he had at least the excuse of being an infidel." Similarly, many other Muslim leaders of eminence have been condemning this action of the Turks in severe terms. The Right Honourable Syed Amir Ali has described it as "a disaster for civilization." There can therefore be no doubt about the extreme gravity of the situation which raises issues and portends possibilities which demand urgent attention of every well-wisher of Islam in general and of Indian Musalmans in particular. Personally I would not have ventured to join public discussion of this thorny and contested question at the present time but for the fact that the most vital interests of the community, both in and outside India, are in serious jeopardy. In times of crisis no apology is needed, even from the humblest member, for venturing to offer any contribution, whatever its worth or value.

A Plea for Calm Consideration

The issues involved in this controversy are so momentous that I would, most respectfully but with all the emphasis at my command, beseach my co-religionists to consider the question with all possible calmness and care; and not to be led away by ideas and sentiments which cannot stand the test of actual experience and hard facts with which Islam and the Muslims are confronted in this world. Before we definitely condemn the action of the Turks and compare them with "Yazeed" or "Halaku", let us try to examine the causes which have led them to adopt this course. Surely leaders like Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha should be credited with enough common sense to be able to have foreseen the consequences of such a drastic step they have taken. They could not have been devoid of the most ordinary intelligence to understand and appreciate the advantage of keeping Turkey as the centre of the Khilafat. If, in spite of all these obvious considerations, they have decided upon such a breach with the past they must have had some very compelling reasons for doing so. I shall therefore try to consider as to what could have led the Turks to court all such difficulties and opposition from their own co-religionists in different parts of the world.

The Turkish View.

In approaching the subject from this view point we must remember that after generations of suffering, and years of rack and ruin the Turkish nation has at last got an opportunity of national reconstruction under such a wise and determined architect as the great Ghazi. They are surrounded by hostile nations, and they believe that the only safety and hope lies in the rebirth of their nation as a living and enlightened people. I have carefully read the communication sent by the President of the Turkish Republic to the Central Khilafat Committee, and the position taken up by the Turks may be stated thus: That both from the point of view of Turkey's interests as well as those of the rest of the Muslim world Khilafat, as it has existed in Turkey, has had its trial and has been found to be worse than a failure. So far as their own country is concerned, having established Republic as the only effective and safely reliable means of regenerating their nation, the Turks regard the existence of the Khilafat not only unnecessary but a positive danger to the growth and continuance of national life and unity in their motherland. Not only this, but they deny the utility of the Khilafat even for the rest of the Muslim world. They contend that "The Khilafat Office idea, which has been conserved since ages to realise the basis of a United Muslim Government in the world has never been realised, and on the contrary has been a constant cause of strife and duplicity among the Muslims." Thus, while the Khilafat leaders in India are preaching the sacred and essential nature of the Khilafat, even as it has existed in Turkey, the Turks hold it to have been not only useless but positively harmful to all concerned, and consider its continuance as wholly inconsistent with their best national interests and have therefore abolished it. Is there any justification for such an attitude on their part?

A Distinction.

Before I examine this question let me urge the need of keeping the distinction between the *ideal* and the *actual* aspects of

(Continued on page 9.)

TRAM & BUS STRIKE.

STRIKERS' RESOLVE

TO CARRY ON TO SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

LONDON, March 23.

The London tram and bus strike situation is unchanged. A meeting of strikers at Hammersmith passed a resolution urging the closing down of London tube and district railways.

Other meetings expressed the determination to carry on the strike to a successful issue.

The Court of Enquiry sat through the day. Replying to the Chairman, both Mr. Bevin and Lord Ashfield expressed their readiness to enter into negotiations if Government promised to introduce legislation for the control of traffic. The Court adjourned in the evening, the Chairman announcing that it would not sit again unless it required further evidence.—Reuter.

SUGGESTIONS OF REMEDY TO COURT OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, March 23.

The co-ordination of London's transport facilities was suggested by the Court of Enquiry into the tram strike as the only way out of the present difficulties, which are attributed to wasteful competition under the present system.

Mr. Ernest Bevin was of opinion that the increase of wages by eight shillings a week could be granted by adopting the traffic control.

Mr. Pick, of the London General Omnibus Company, stated that, owing to private omnibuses' competing and trams in suburbs, the Company was compelled to place their buses on the same routes, with the result that there were three services where one service was adequate. Some means of public control appeared to be the only remedy that would enable the tramway companies to pay increased wages.

Lord Ashfield, replying to Mr. Bevin, also considered that the only remedy was complete co-ordination of all transport facilities in London under the traffic authority and the charging of only such fares as would enable the payment of good wages.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

BRITAIN TO RATIFY AT EARLY DATE

LEAFIELD, March 23.

As already announced, British ratification of the Lausanne Treaty may be expected at an early date, as the Bill giving effect to the Treaty is already before the House of Lords, and will come before the House of Commons in the coming week. It is pointed out that owing to the fact that the Treaty provides for the setting up of certain commissions on which Great Britain would be represented and which would therefore involve expense, Parliament has to be given an opportunity of discussing the matters. Hence the Government's procedure is not one of simple ratification but of putting the Treaty into operation with the consent of Parliament.—B. O. W.

TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY.

ITS GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

LONDON, March 23.

Constantinople.—Ismet Pasha, in a statement regarding the foreign policy, said the two guiding principles were the security of Turkey and the preservation of peace. He was convinced foreign relations would continue to develop calmly and he deprecated the talk of reprisals in connection with the alleged Greek oppression in Thrace. He declared Turkey abided by the agreement to observe the *status quo* at Mosul, and denied British naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean were directed towards Turkey.—Reuter.

ECHO OF WASHINGTON TREATY

PROTEST AGAINST SINKING OF BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, March 24

Sydney.—A meeting of the Australian Natives Association has sent a telegram to Mr. Bruce protesting against the decision to sink the battleship "Australia", on the ground that its sinking is not obligatory under the Washington Treaty.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 23.

The National Students' Union is organising the Imperial Students' Conference in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, and is inviting one student from each University in the Empire to meet in London on July 18th, spend a week visiting the Exhibition and seeing London, and then go to Cambridge where they will probably be accommodated in colleges. Imperial problems will be discussed, and it is hoped that leading Members of Parliament will address the Conference.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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"NO REPUBLIC?"

PERSIAN PARLIAMENT'S DECISION.

SHAH TO BE DEPOSED.

LONDON, March 24.

A message from Teheran says that owing to the opposition shown by the clergy and the public Parliament has dropped the proposal to establish a Republic but has decided to depose the Shah in favour of his two years old son, having a regent during minority.—Reuter.

THE SHAH'S RETURN TO PERSIA.

ENGLISH PRESS REPORT REFUTED.

LONDON, March 23.

Paris.—Persian circles here deny the truth of the statement attributed to the Shah by English newspapers that his return to Persia is improbable. It is declared that the Shah has never granted an interview to any journalist.—Reuter.

LEAVE FOR VICEROYS.

NEW BILL IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, March 24.

The "Manchester Guardian" understands a Bill will shortly be introduced in Parliament to enable the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief of India to come home on leave at convenient times.—Reuter.

DIFFERENCES OVER REPARATIONS QUESTION.

BRITISH FINANCIAL EXPERTS RETURN TO LONDON.

LONDON, March 23.

Some uneasiness prevails in Paris owing to the return of British financial experts, Sir J. Bradbury and Mr. McKenna to London, following the persistent rumours of differences between them and their French and Belgian colleagues, especially with regard to what Germany is able to pay during two or three years' moratorium and a few years following. It is believed that the sudden visit to London is due to the necessity of adjusting the opposing points of view.

Meanwhile, it is reported that M. Poincare has sent the French Ambassador in London an important communication for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald discussing again the question of the future security of France's Eastern frontier. The opinion is expressed that M. Poincare desires to make the eventual agreement easier by broadening the grounds of discussion.—Reuter.

SITUATION EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

LONDON, March 24.

The situation arising from the differences on the Reparations Expert Committee, the British representatives on which have returned to report to Mr. MacDonald, is described here as extremely difficult, if not critical. It is understood that the British Representatives are of opinion that Germany should have a real moratorium, whereas the French and Belgian members insist on substantial deliveries in kind and the defrayal of the Occupation costs during the proposed moratorium. They contend that if Germany is not able to finance such deliveries they should be financed by international assistance. Germany's capacity to pay after two or three years' moratorium also has been discussed at length, and annuities ranging from 100 to 225 millions sterling have been suggested.—Reuter.

OUTPUT OF RUHR MINES.

LONDON, March 24.

Duesseldorf.—The output of the Ruhr mines amounts to 102 per cent. and that of Coke Ovens 82 per cent. compared with the figures for 1922. 71,600 railwaymen have been listed. February customs duties and special licenses yielded 24 million gold marks thus permitting an estimate of 300 millions as a total receipt for 1924.—Reuter.

RELEASE BY SOVIET GOVT.

LONDON, March 24.

It is announced that the Soviet Authorities have decided to release and expel Archbishop Cieplak who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in March last. It is believed that the representations of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have influenced the decision. The proceedings against the ex-Patriarch Tikhon have been definitely abandoned.—Reuter.

BRITISH PUBLISHERS' HELP TO JAPAN

LONDON, March 24.

The British Committee organising the movement to help to replace English books in the Japanese Imperial University lost through earthquake writes to the press stating that the Learned Societies and the British publishers have already made a very generous response and invites cash donations in order to provide for other valuable works.—Reuter.

FAMOUS AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, March 24

Berlin.—A famous airman Linnekogel, who had established two world height records, resumed flying to-day after six years, crashed and killed himself near Cassel.—Reuter.

"THE FIRST FRUIT."

RESULT OF SWARAJISTS' TACTICS.

SIR F. SLY ON COUNCIL DEADLOCK.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, March 24.

His Excellency Sir Frank Sly, Governor of Central Provinces, who arrived here last Thursday and performed next day the opening ceremony of the Parawa Tibai Maternity Ward constructed by Rao Saheb B. V. Dravid in memory of his departed wife, was presented this morning with an address of welcome by the leading merchants and factory owners of Yeotmal. In replying to the address His Excellency remarked that the more frequently the mercantile community and the Government met each other better it was for the development of the commerce of the province in which the Government as well as the mercantile community were alike interested.

Dealing with the demand of the mercantile community to have the right to elect two if not three representatives to guard their interests in the provincial Legislative Council His Excellency frankly pointed out that the request was neither fair nor reasonable. The present legislature was composed with a due regard to the nice adjustment of various interests in the province and one unit could not be increased without doing injustice to the others.

In regard to the request of the merchants to exempt seasonal factories from the application of the factory act His Excellency dwelt at some length upon the beneficent effects of the restrictions which were based on humanitarian principles and which were applied to India in view of their international character. Although seasonal factories worked only for a few months in the year considerable abuses connected with the employment of women, unrestricted hours of labour and lack of sanitary conditions abundantly proved that these must be subjected to the main provisions of the factory act and His Excellency did not, therefore, hold out any hope of granting the desired exemption.

"THE FIRST FRUIT."

Dealing with the general question of the improvement of communications in Berar, and the Yeotmal District in particular, which His Excellency admitted were very defective His Excellency said that it was the desire of Government to allocate as large funds as were available for the development of road construction in Berar. In fact the budget for the coming year had provided for one lakh of rupees for the laying out of roads and construction of bridges in the Yeotmal District but the legislature, pursuing a policy of complete and continuous obstruction, had thrown out the whole budget and although he had power to restore certain items it was beyond his legitimate authority to restore the allocation of grants for the construction of new works. The result was that these works had had to be struck out to the detriment of the interests of people in the Yeotmal District. That was, His Excellency remarked, the first fruit of the action of the Swaraj Party. Development of the province was bound to be arrested and this condition must continue unless the existing Council changed its attitude of continuous obstruction or it were declared dissolved with the hope that the next Council would not take up the present attitude. It was a matter of profound sorrow for His Excellency personally that the record of good work of the preceding Council should be broken by the present deadlock. Government had improved the financial position of the province by paying strict regard to economy and retrenchment. The budget of the year was balanced with a small surplus and funds were made available for financing projects of development. Government desired to expand education, medical relief, and other departments and intended to spend available funds more especially in Berar. But the fruition of these cherished hopes was thrown overboard by the action of the present legislature. His Excellency emphasised this aspect with a view to bring home to the mercantile community the condition of affairs and concluded his reply with a touching reference to the cordial help given to him and his Government by the residents of Yeotmal.

His Excellency leaves for Dhamangaon this afternoon.

AUXILIARY & TERRITORIAL FORCE.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.

In pursuance of Pt. Malaviya's motion accepted by the Assembly, Government are appointing a Committee to consider the condition of service in the auxiliary force and the territorial force and their expansion. General Sir John Shea, Adjutant-General, will be its President. Members will include Dr. Paranjpye, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Capt. Ajabkhan, Mr. Calvert, Dr. S. N. Mullick and Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary. Two more members will be added. The Committee assembles in Simla either immediately before or after the May session.

DEATH OF SON OF BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, March 24.

General Nawab Mohsinulmulk Lalji Hafiz Mohammed Obaidulla Khan Bahadur, C.S.I. second son of Her Highness the Nawab Begam of Bhopal, after an illness of six months, passed away this morning at the early age of 45 years.

HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

NATIONALISTS' RESENTMENT.

SIR M. HAYWARD'S PUERILE ATTACK.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 24.

The rejection of the Horniman resolution by the Bombay Council has caused resentment among the Nationalist members here, who though aware of the character of the Bombay Council and the position of the Swarajists expected the communal blocs to act patriotically for once. Pandit Motilal received the news with genuine regret and not a little surprise. He said he did not know what to say when the elected members of the Council and Mr. Horniman's own countrymen refuse fairplay and justice to Mr. Horniman for whom he has the highest regard. The singularly effective debate on Mr. Horniman in the Assembly is remembered here when Mr. Jinnah in an indignant speech tore Sir Malcolm Hailey's reply to pieces and showed up the tyrannical nature of the action against Mr. Horniman. It is felt that while Government will exploit the present decision it is not prepared to act up to the other resolutions passed by the Legislature when they are inconvenient to it. It is further pointed out that the opinion voiced by the All-India Assembly is certainly more important and representative than that of the reactionary Provincial Council. Sir M. Hayward's puerile, irrelevant and undignified personal attacks against Mr. Horniman are thought to be worse than Sir Malcolm Hailey's vagaries in debates.

MR. HORNIMAN AND COUNCIL.

WILL SIR M. HAYWARD APOLOGISE?

I.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to record my emphatic protest against the slander indulged in by Sir Maurice Hayward on the Horniman debate at the Legislative Council last week? I have heard it said that English gentlemen do not slander an opponent at his back, especially if the opponent is not in a position to defend himself. I remember a passage in the life of that illustrious English publicist's speeches—Sir Charles Bradlaugh—indicting the Conservative members of Parliament who, on a similar occasion in which Bradlaugh himself was concerned, had slandered himself and Mrs. Annie Besant at their backs. The chronicler of the incident remarks that those taunted by Bradlaugh hung down their heads in shame for their undoubted lack of boasted chivalry. I very much wonder if Sir Maurice Hayward would do likewise if only as a penance for his mischievous speech. But these are days when English chivalry is but on the lips of Englishmen. The British residents of Bombay owe it to themselves to publicly condemn the action of Sir Maurice Hayward. Is it too much to hope for? I hope not.—Yours, etc.,

KAUNDINYA.

A SCANDAL.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I solicit the hospitality of your esteemed and widely read columns to draw public attention to the great scandal involved in the speech of the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward on Mr. Nariman's resolution recommending the withdrawal of the iniquitous ban on Benjamin Guy Horniman? It is revolting to the finer sense of an Indian that a friend of theirs who has sacrificed all that was best in him for the best and lasting interests of this country should betore their very eyes be slandered in a most unjust and unfair manner. It is a thousand pities that even the Nationalist members of the Legislative Council sat to listen to the deliberately unfair attacks on Mr. Horniman. It would have been a much grander and more befitting the occasion if the Nationalists headed by Mr. Jayakar had left the Council Hall in a body if only as a protest against the mischievous slander of the Hon. the Home Member of the Government of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

SATYAVADI.

NOT A POPULAR VOTE.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Government would be entirely mistaken if they thought that the rejection of Mr. Nariman's resolution by the Bombay Legislative Council is the last word said on Mr. Horniman's deportation. It should not be forgotten that it was not public opinion that was expressed on the floors of the Bombay Legislative Council by those who chose to indict Mr. Horniman for the simple sin of his loving justice and humanity. We shall not forget that a permanent Civil servant of the country has no constitutional right to sit in judgment over the affairs of a citizen and record his vote to decide his fate. Such a thing is unheard-of in the history of other countries. It is only in this unfortunate India that permanent Civil servants of His Majesty's services are not debarred from exercising their judgment which is denied to them rightly by every democratic country in the world. Thus it will not be difficult to see that the voting on the Horniman resolution is by no means 43 to 37 as we are supposed to say it is, but really it is 43 minus officialdom which would make it a clear majority of non-official opinion in the country. As a matter of fact we should exclude even the nominated non officials because in a really democratic house it is impossible to think of any gentleman calling himself a member of that House owing his position to nomination by a solicitous Government. Indians whose self-respect has been wounded deeply by the artificial rejection of the resolution

(Continued on next page.)

THE MAHATMA.

TO RESUME EDITORSHIP OF "YOUNG INDIA."

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following appeal to the public:—

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

I address this appeal to such of you as come to see me daily, or intend doing so.

I appealed to you some time ago through the press, that those of you who must see me may do so between the hours of 4 and 5 in the evening. You either are not aware of this or come before or after these hours just because you can not help coming. The result is sad for me. The little service that it is given to me to render is disturbed.

The capital of energy at my disposal is very small, and I want to utilise it only in service. I wish to resume editorship of "Navajivan" and "Young India" from next week. And I need absolute quiet for that work. If all my time and energy are taken up in seeing and entertaining you, it will not be possible for me to edit the weeklies in the way I desire.

Moreover seeing me is not likely to be of any benefit to you. It is an indication of your love for me, but it is an exaggerated indication. The love itself is a great force, and I would have you apply that force not to seeing me, but to the service of the people. I would have you send me on all the money that you have to expend on paying a visit to me for being spent on the production and propagation of Khaddar. I would have you devote all the time, a visit to me would take up, to all or any of the following objects:—

(1) Spinning or carding and making slivers;

(2) Khadi propaganda;

(3) teaching spinning or carding to your friends and neighbours.

To such of those as are not prepared to do any of these things, and still cannot restrain themselves from seeing me, I would appeal to restrict their visits to the time between 5 and 6 on all evenings—*except Monday*, my day of silence, when I cannot possibly see any visitor. It is evident that I cannot see them individually. I shall have to ask them to be satisfied with seeing me all at a time.

I may also request intending visitors to bring with them yarn spun by them or money for Khaddar work. The yarn will be turned into khaddar and the money used for khaddar production.

I shall feel grateful if you will kindly accept my request, and all the time thus saved will be saved for the service of the country.

I am,

Your faithful Servant,

M. K. GANDHI.

Juhu, Mar. 24.

AKALI ACTIVITIES.

DR. KITCHLEW TO SEE MAHATMAJI.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Mar. 24.

Bhai Amar Singh, a preacher of the Prabandhak Committee, has been arrested. Bhai Ratan Singh and Inder Singh of Guntala Amritsar district, have also been arrested.

It is understood that the Five Pice Fund organised by the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has met with considerable success, in as much as out of faith for their religion, every Sikh has tried to take part in it. The Prabandhak Committee hope to collect about a lakh of rupees for the fund.

The struggle at Bhai Pheru still continues and the number of arrests reaches 1,500 or above.

Doctor Kitchlew has left Amritsar for about a week and he will visit Delhi, as well as Bombay, where he will see Mahatma Gandhi.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM DELHI.

PT. NEHUR'S LEAVE TAKING.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has addressed the following letter to all members of the Nationalist Party of the Legislative Assembly:—

Dear friends,—It being inadvisable to proceed with the bill of Dr. Gour for repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on Tuesday next I have decided to leave for Allahabad to-night. I am sorry to have to take leave of you so abruptly before the close of the session. It is important that I should see Mahatma Gandhi at Bombay before Lala Lajpat Rai sails for England on 1st April next. By leaving to-night I will be able to spend three days with my people at home in Allahabad which would otherwise be impossible. In these circumstances I hope you will excuse me for not waiting in Delhi for the garden party you have so kindly arranged to honour me. I take the will for the deed and thank you sincerely for your kindness. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar was good enough to stop the issue of invitation cards at my request and I trust no inconvenience will be caused by my sudden departure. I take this opportunity to thank all members of the Nationalist Party for their support and invariable courtesy. Looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you again during the Simla Session.—Yours, etc.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S HEALTH.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEMPERATURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

There was improvement in the temperature of Maulana Shaukat Ali this morning when it stood at 100. In the evening it went up to 101.5. Congestion in the left lung has disappeared. Weakness remains the same.

"A SUICIDAL STEP."

SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE.

FINANCE BILL IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.

The Finance Bill with the Governor-General's recommendation came up for consideration in the Council of State at to-day's sitting which was the last of the Delhi session. The galleries were full with visitors including a few members of the Legislative Assembly. Before proceedings commenced Mr. A. R. Lottus Tottenham was sworn in to help in piloting the Bill to amend the Indian Income Tax Act.

Mr. McWatters, Finance Secretary, in moving that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration gave a brief history of its experience in the lower House and consequent certification by the Governor-General. This recommended Bill now provided just sufficient funds to enable the administration being carried on and to provide also for balancing the budget. Government believed that salt tax at a rate higher than one rupee and four annas was not actually required to balance the Budget and so they had brought it down to the old level. But the effect of this was that they could not make any reduction in provincial contributions during the present year and that next year they would have to make up something like two crores and sixteen lakhs before they could arrive at a stage when they could help provincial Governments by providing funds for nation-building departments. As regards the duty on splints Mr. McWatters pointed out that unless this was passed a greater part of the revenue from imported matches would disappear in the course of the next few months. At the same time it helped the indigenous manufacturers of this material. Mr. McWatters proceeding referred to the amendments standing on the order paper in the names of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Mr. Karandikar. The former wanted to reduce postal rates to the old level of a quarter anna per post card and half an anna per envelope and also to reduce the rate on book-post sample packets. Mr. Karandikar's amendment was for alteration in income-tax rates in respect of Hindu undivided families and registered firms. The effect of amendments to reduce postal rates referred to would be, said the Finance Secretary, that there would be loss in revenue of no less than sixty lakhs. As regards reduction in rates of book-posts and patterns the Finance Secretary informed that Government were themselves examining the question and hoped there might be some case for reducing the present rates. It was quite unnecessary therefore to amend the Finance Bill at this stage. The rates fixed in the schedule were maximum rates and it was within the competence of Government to make any reduction if it was felt necessary. The Finance Secretary then pointed out the misapprehension under which the other amendments were framed. Concluding he said "It is true that this is a recommended Bill and even if amendments are passed they do not necessarily follow that they become law. But it does mean that if amendments are passed then the House refuses to pass the Bill as recommended. Government attach greatest importance to the unanimous vote of this House in favour of the Bill. This House has the privilege of sharing in great responsibility of Government. Your support will mean that you want the constitutional progress of this country to be orderly and that you refuse your concurrence to the dangerous theory that political progress can be facilitated by irresponsible and obstructive tactics."

SALT TAX REDUCTION REGRETTED.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan was the first member to speak on the Finance Bill. He regretted that salt tax had been reduced when living had considerably cheapened. He condemned the obstructive tactics of Swarajists and maintained that the refusal of supply was an impossibility since Government must be carried on. The Finance Bill, he declared, was not rejected on its merits but on political grounds. He finally appealed for the unanimous adoption of the Bill as it was presented in order to show before the world that they wanted to carry on the reforms and not to wreck them.

The Right Hon. Sastri said that he was quite willing for his part to respond wholeheartedly to the Finance Secretary's appeal for unanimous support. He was one of those who thought that with a few amendments the demand for constitutional advance made in the Legislative Assembly was one which should have been supported by every lover of ordered progress. If such a demand had been made in this House he would have gladly supported it. What he would have asked would have been complete autonomy in provinces combined with responsibility in the central Government except as regards defence of country and foreign and political departments. But in respect of that demand in the Assembly Government had adopted a *non-possumus* attitude. His (speaker's) vote should not therefore be interpreted as meaning that he was in favour of constitutional advance by slow and numerous stages. It meant that he was not willing at this moment, to hamper the operations of Government to the extent that refusal of supplies would hamper them. He did not think that stage had arrived when seriously minded politicians should take this step. His principal reason was that his Majesty's Government to-day was in office, not in power. Moreover, they were new to office and were more or less in the position of novices looking about for advice and counsel, nervous perhaps as to how to proceed but anxious not to be put down as doctrinaire politicians and rash politicians but willing to show deferential attention to the advice of those who held that position before. A Government situated like that was entitled to consideration at the hands of Indian politicians. He very much feared that the Lafour

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HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

cannot afford to rest in patience. Under the great leadership of Mahatma Gandhi it is incumbent upon us to knock at the doors of Government and to give them absolutely no peace till this great wrong is righted. I wonder if His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson who has already established his statesmanship and a desire to satisfy the popular sentiments has really been able to measure the intensity of popular feeling over this artificial negation of all fundamental principles of constitutional law. If His Excellency does not rise to the occasion as he has done on many other issues he would be helping in sowing the seeds of revolution which his successors will deplore. I and those of my way of thinking who are opposed to any revolutionary movement would find our hands absolutely ineffective when Government themselves are allowing revolutionary propaganda by their own short-sightedness. Before it is too late it is up to His Excellency to set right this grievous wrong.—Yours, etc.,

KARIWALLA.

BETRAYAL OF TRUST.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request the favour of the publication of the following few lines. I trust you will kindly grant my request. I want to condemn on behalf of my countrymen the action of Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Bole most of all other people in the Legislative Council, in voting against the resolution of our leader, Mr. K. F. Nariman. Mr. Editor, Mr. Jadhav has been protesting his great love for the Depressed Classes while Mr. S. K. Bole has been systematically advertising himself as the sole sympathiser of the aspirations of Indian Labour. Their action on the Horniman question has opened our eyes to their real politics. It is idle to pretend that they were not aware of the fact that Mr. Horniman was a friend of the poor, toiling peasant and the labourer. I do not think it will be out of place to recall the fact that during the influenza epidemic in Bombay it was the much-abused Mr. Horniman, more than anybody else who spared neither money nor physical strain in relieving the distress of the less fortunate creation of God. I remember how on one occasion Mr. Horniman during those days unable to bear the distress of a particular mill-hand parted with all his cash and even some of his clothes. At the same time it will be difficult to forget that the self-same Education Minister who acted the very unenviable role of an official whip on Thursday last was going in for new silk turbans and finer European costumes at the very time when the Bombay labourers for whom he affects to speak were starving themselves to death. While I am prepared to overlook Mr. S. K. Bole's disservice owing to his peculiarly deficient mental outlook. Mr. Jadhav has absolutely no excuse to offer for having acted in the manner that he did. By denying the simple liberty that was Mr. Horniman's due Mr. Jadhav has exhibited to us in a very eloquent manner all the imminent possibilities we can expect under his benign rule if ever he is transferred to the Reserved half. It is a case of clear betrayal of popular trust and I have no doubt whatever that my fellow-voters will answer Mr. Jadhav's challenge in the spirit in which it ought to be. Will Mr. Jadhav deign to explain his strange conduct?—Yours, etc.,

POOREST OF THE POOR.

PARSEES & MR. HORNIMAN.

DR. DADACHANJI ASKED TO RESIGN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a Parsee, it pained me to find amongst the list of the ungrateful "Noes" re Mr. Horniman's resolution the names of three or four members of my community. As regards Messrs. J.B. Kanga and Dalal Framji we can well excuse as belonging to the Government benches and bound under a conscienceless constitution, they could not vote otherwise; but what about Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, one representative who secured his seat mainly on account of the support of his co-religionists? Has he really voiced the sentiment either of his community or country by tamely walking into the official lobby, perhaps submitting to the influence of his new political guru, Mr. V.A. Dabholkar? On account of his extremely limited capacity, mediocre ability and above all meek and submissive nature, it is not possible for Dr. Dadachanji to add anything to the great national treasures bestowed by that great stalwart of the community, Sir Pherozesha Mehta, but the community expects that he will at least not undo and destroy some of the lasting benefits conferred by that departed patriot. Some years ago Sir Pherozeshah bestowed a blessing on his city and country by introducing Mr. Horniman into the civic and political life of this city, to-day his "successor" in the Council contributes his share to undo that benefit by voting against his entry.

The Persees were hitherto credited or rather discredited with many shortcomings and defects in their public life but they were at least admired for one virtue, viz., gratitude, and it was left for this unappreciative Parsee member representing, or should we say misrepresenting, City South to deprive the community of even that quality. In his zeal and hurry to oblige his official friends, Dr. Dadachanji entirely forgot all the obligations, kindness and benefits conferred by Mr. Horniman, the unfortunate victim of bureaucratic zealism, on the Parsee community in common with others. To Mr. Horniman the attitude of the Parsee representative will be the unkindest and the most cruel cut. Let the Persees hasten to clear the unfortunate misimpression by openly and ruthlessly denouncing and repudiating this so-called representative, who has thrown into dust and dirt the good name of the Parsees. The true feeling of the community on the subject was well demonstrated by an elderly member of the community who had witnessed this disgraceful show from the visitors' gallery; he rushed up to Dr. Dadachanji as he left the Council Hall and in a threatening tone immediately demanded his resignation telling him that he rued his day when he gave him his support as a voter. That is the clear duty of every true Zoroastrian to-day if they do not wish to be misunderstood by that true and sincere friend of the community, Mr. Horniman. They must take an united concerted and organized action to denounce and repudiate his action and demand his immediate resignation so that he may not longer be in a position to soil the fair name of the community. Most of his Parsee supporters are repenting to-day for giving him preference to far better candidates like Messrs. J. Boman-Behram and P. Murzban who they believe would not have betrayed the trust and confidence so woefully.—Yours, etc.,

A DISGUSTED PARSEE VOTER.

DR. DADACHANJI AND HORNIMA NRESOLUTION.

VOTERS' DEMAND FOR HIS RESIGNATION.

We understand that a movement has been set on foot to call upon Dr. Dadachanji, who voted against Mr. Nariman's letter about Mr. Horniman, to resign his seat. The following letter is being circulated among the voters of A.C. and D Ward, which Dr. Dadachanji represents.

We the undersigned Parsee voters of A C. and D Wards do hereby express our entire disapproval at the attitude adopted by Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, M.L.C. (City South) in voting against the removal of the ban against Mr. B.G. Horniman. As he has failed to respect the public feeling and sentiment in the matter of great public importance, we request him to tender his resignation.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Town Hall. The majority of the inhabitants of this location appeared to be Asiatics of a low and depraved type though we met with a few of the superior class who strongly resented the miserable conditions under which they have to live. The outbreak of bubonic plague in 1904 had its origin in the Vrededorp Asiatic location, but although many of its tenements were destroyed at that time and have since been re-erected, there seems to be no improvement; according to the report of the Medical Office of Health, the place continues to be a serious danger to the public health in Johannesburg. It is said to be the favourite haunt of illicit liquor dealers and criminals of the worst character. In the circumstances it is not surprising to find the Indian Community point to the so-called bazaars or locations as examples of what may be expected if they are to be relegated to such places at the behest of Municipalities in the Transvaal.

Any attempt to enforce compulsory segregation would result in failure and would lead to a resurgence of the Passive Resistance Movement."

Indeed, it is transparent from the foregoing observations of the Asiatic Commission to what extent demoralisation of a section of the Indians in the Transvaal has been taking place by the operation of the segregation policy and how it has been reacting on the health of the community on the whole, and having in view the practical experience gained there, together with the opinion of a Commission which was not pro-Asiatic in composition, it should not be surprising to see the Natal Indians' community getting alarmed at the prospect of an extension of that policy.

We venture to submit, that since the apprehended invasion of the Asiatics has been removed by the stringent operation of the Immigrants Regulation Act the domiciled Indian Community expected an improvement in their lot as General Smuts and Mr. Burton held out to us such hopes at the Imperial Conferences, but instead of realising our expectations, we regret very much to say, we are being confronted with legislations having for its object filching away our rights slowly but surely. We take this opportunity to present certain practical proofs for the foregoing statement.

Not long ago, the Apprentice-ship Act was passed by the Union Parliament. The circuitous operation of this Law in conjunction with the activities of the Trade Unions has rendered the condition of many skilled and semi-skilled workers so dubious that in fact many of them have been thrown out of work by a mysterious process, which is difficult to prove, but nevertheless one can easily trace the origin of unemployment among Indian workers. By the operation of the Apprenticeship Act the opportunities hitherto enjoyed by the Indians for learning the skilled and semi-skilled trades have been closed. While the Union Parliament enacted the aforesaid measure with the express object of reserving the skilled trader to the descendant of Europeans, the Natal Provincial Council which has become notorious for its rabid anti-Indian proclivities and doings, have not been slow in using its powers to pass a number of ordinances whose cumulated effect will have a restricted tendency towards the Indians. The Durban Alienation Ordinance, Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, the Public Health Ordinance and Hulett's Township Franchise Ordinance are examples of the class of restriction legislation towards Indians and one and all of them have contributed their quota to restrict our rights. Thus, one can see slowly but surely, either the Provincial Council of the Central legislature or both seem to be making unceasing efforts to deprive us of our rights, and thus a silent process of lowering the status of Indians to the level of the aboriginal tribes of Africa is taking place.

A MORAL CLAIM.

We respectfully venture to ask whether these doings are in conformity with justice, equity and fair dealing, and despite the semi-sovereignity to which the Union of South Africa has been elevated, we ask you, Sir, whether these doings are founded on high moral principles which should govern the conduct of civilised Governments. We are here to tell you frankly what we feel in the innermost depths of our hearts, and as Ministers of the Crown, to whom we owe allegiance we maintain, that we have a moral claim on you, which should be more sacred to you, than those of the claims of the Electors who have installed you in Office, in as much as we have no voice in the Government of this country, to deeply consider as to whether it is not your duty to deal out to us even-handed justice just as you have legal claim over us, to enjoin the discharge of certain obligations to the State.

Now Sir, the head of this Government, General Smuts himself, has publicly declared that the Britishers in Natal are opposed to the Indians. Indeed a comparatively small number consisting of the Indian community is alleged to be a menace to the European civilization as well as to the preservation of the White Race. You are perfectly aware that the very same British section clamoured for the introduction of Indian labour for the maintenance of European civilization and sustenance of the White Race, because their industries were dying and commerce, on which they depended for their living, were declining. Look up the old records and study the pathetic appeals made by the Europeans in those days and you will verify the truth of the statement. We take this opportunity to tell you that the grounds of objection as well as the alleged menace to European civilization and the preservation of the white race would not stand scrutiny and we make bold to say that it has no foundation in fact. If there were real menace and if the Indian had any intention to submerge the white race and lower the European civilisation, they could have done it because it was in their power by virtue of their numerical preponderance when they enjoyed the parliamentary franchise. But British Naaal might have forgotten recent history, nevertheless the Government dispatches and the utterance of British Statesmen still remain a standing monument to the steadiness of purpose, high moral principles and unflinching loyalty of our countrymen to the British Empire in very trying circumstances.

Regarding the alleged menace of the Indian to the Western civilization in this country, we make bold to say that it is untrue and that the term is used in a loose manner to achieve certain political ends. The theory that a handful of Indian scattered over this vast Continent could sap the foundations of a mighty civilization that is militant in spirit and highly organised in all aspects must be papably untrue. We could prove this by concrete illustrations. A small community of Englishmen—inheritors of Western civilization—has been holding its own in India for a century and half, and we have not heard anyone suggesting that the Western Civilization has been submerged by the Indian races nor Englishmen becoming denationalized by contact with Indians. Again a handful of British merchants still live and do business with other Asiatic nations such as Japan, China and the Far East and we have not heard of either of the inheritance of these two civilizations being rested in the struggle for existance. While no such danger has overtaken the Western races in the very Citadel of Eastern Civilization, we ask you, sir, in all solemnity, whether it is ever likely in this vast Continent of South Africa, that the existence of the Indian community consisting as it does of less than 150,000 souls in your midst might prove a danger to the Western Cilivization? But if it does, as alleged then all we can say is that from the apprehension of the Anti-Indian British politicians, it becomes self evidence that the Western civilization is not sufficiently virile to survive without transgressing the cardinal principles governing the existence of man in civilised society.

THE LESSON OF PAST HISTORY.

However, since the dawn of history many a kind of civilization has appeared, flourished for a time, and if it has disappeared, it is not by coming in contact with peoples of differing characteristics but by inherent fatal defects and by some indefinable causes that led to the decay of that particular civilization. Therefore, sir, we beg to assure you that the Indian community, having regard to the conditions of the land we live in, is not in any way retarding the development of this country along the lines of Western Civilization and as a proof of our assertion we beg further to inform you that the rising generation of Indians are practically assimilating European ideals and European culture. It has been stated repeatedly by responsible Politicians, that drastic measures have had to be adopted for the preservation of white race. One can quite understand the meaning of the term self preservation when applied in a broad sense, that is to say, when a nation attempts to draw conclusions with another nation of equal standing in the struggle for existence but when the ruling race in this country applies that term in a narrower sense in relation to their own fellow subjects who are not of European origin, then the proposition becomes an absurdity and especially the attempt of the Government on that score to crib, cabin, confine and in fact to strangle a community who are weak and voiceless seems to us a synonym for oppression. If the meaning popularly attached to the term self preservation in its narrower sense is accepted by Parliament as an established Policy of the State, then a state of affairs might arise which would render the existence of civilized society a negation and thus civilised man would be reduced to the level of the babarian, each trying to help himself actuated by the natural instincts of self preservation. Surely, sir, we refuse to believe that this is the kind of Policy that the young South African Nation contemplates pursuing. In this connection we venture to quote the words of an eminent Historian, Sir John Seeley. He writes thus:—"Whenever we think of insulting our fellow men by treating them with permanent contempt as unfit for our daily contact; whenever we regard them as only bearable at a distance in remote locations, then Nature sets to work silently and slowly in order to carry out her rectifying processes. She increases the fertility of the depressed race, She makes sterile the contemptuous oppressor. She demoralises with luxury the prosperous and the proud, She goads to greater industry the outcaste and the despised. The mills of God grind slowly but they grind with exact repayment for every insult and injustice done by man to his fellow man."

Regarding the Class Areas Bill the policy of the Government seems to be in the direction of giving effect to and extending that which was in vogue during the Republican regime in the Transvaal in a more aggravated form and this tendency finds a fitting expression in the present Bill. We venture to suggest that the effect of this Bill being compulsory segregation—a policy that has even been disapproved by the Asiatic Enquiry Commission—it presents a serious outlook to our existence as a self respecting community. We venture to state that no notion has prospered that has for its fundamental principle segregation. Indeed the concommitant evils following in its train have retarded the natural growth of the community which has been subjected to segregation and those of the empires and nations, who have adopted it ultimately collapsed, not because that in itself was bad but because by the very weight of inherent injustice and inhumanity involved in the principle of segregation.

Nature is always silently teaching and working. Dean Inge, a recognised authority on sociology, in a lecture delivered on the "Future of the British Race" tells some wholesome truths for the governance of subject races. He says, "Dame Nature cares nothing for the babble of politicians and trade union regulations. I know of no instance in history in which a ruling race had not been ultimately ousted or absorbed by its subjects" when the Rulers act contrary to the Divine Laws.

After all man is a social animal and he has a natural right to expect from the State a fair opportunity and a tolerable extent of freedom for unfettered exercise of his talents in any walk in life by coming in contact with his fellow men and when once this right is denied it means isolation which in other words means a living death to him, likewise to a community. Therefore the Class Areas Bill will be considered a living death to the community which has the misfortune to be placed under such a bar.

A DETRIMENTAL POLICY.

Quite apart from the ethical and humanitarian side of the question, we venture to deal with the matter from the standpoint of immediate material interests. The policy underlying this Bill will prove detrimental to both the Indian and the European and the effect of it will consequently be felt, however indirectly it may be, by the country on the whole. It is well known that owing to long-standing business connection between the two races in many pursuits, the fortunes of both seem to be wedded together and amidst such a complicated interdependent condition of Natal, you cannot injure the one, with impunity, without inflicting, however unconsciously it may be, corresponding injury on the other. Many a European and Indian relying on the present order of the country have invested their Capital, both in land and trade, and probably in many cases borrowed capital may have been invested, and therefore it must be obvious that any infringement in the present longstanding policy, at any rate of Natal and the Cape, is calculated to have a disastrous effect on the credit not only of individuals but also probably on the state. It should be noted that by the present policy the persons who are most benefitted are the majority of the consuming public and Landlords who let their premises to tenants to conduct their business. It is admitted on all sides, except by the profiteers and petty trade rivals, that by the Indian trader, the consuming public who form the majority are benefitted. We venture to submit, that as a rule, legislations are made for the greatest good of the greatest number of subjects, but in the case of the Bill, at issue, we respectfully venture to ask whether it would be productive of that result to the greatest number. Having regard to the fact, that even among Europeans, there are varying grades of people with differing earning capacity, we seriously venture to question the necessity to restrict by legislation the freedom of the subject in matters relating to commercial intercourse. Taking into consideration that competition is the life-breath of the community, constituted as it is under the present economic system, we venture to submit that segregation policy is calculated to inflict considerable hardship on the poorer sections of the European and non-European population. On the whole we beg to urge that the Class Areas Bill, while in no way of advantage to the country, will, if passed simply end in confusion. We venture to summarise the general grounds for objection to this Bill as follows:—

1. The effect of this Bill being compulsory segregation, both residential and commercial, we object to it on principle, in that it casts a stigma of inferiority on our race and an affront to our ancient civilization.

2. The effect of this Bill is calculated to encroach on the freedom of the subject.

3. It has been stated that the present Bill is a sound justification for unfair competition in trade and industries as between the Indian and the European; even assuming that it is so, for the sake of argument; the question is whether the effect of this Bill, that is to say, segregation of races, is likely to find an adequate remedy. We maintain that it will not; on the other hand, it might cause considerable irritation on both sides, and the country might be plunged into mutual antagonism and widen the breach already caused by the unnatural agitation caused by the Anti-Indian party.

4. The effect of this Bill is likely to create international complications by virtue of the Indian Rulers who are members of the League of Nations, having entered into an alliance with the British Government.

5. The effect of this Bill will prove detrimental to the immediate interests of both Indians and Europeans and that the country will ultimately gain nothing by it.

Therefore for reasons stated above we take this opportunity to lodge our protest against the Class Areas Bill.

Before we take leave, we wish to impress upon you the transcendental importance attached to the question by the gravity of the situation created thereby. The Indian community is a small unit compared with the strength and the resources of the European population and the vastness of the country, but the Legislation you now propose in relation to the Indians or rather classes if you please, is a very great issue—an issue that does not end with considerations of the exigencies of party politics and commerce alone; an issue involving, as it does, momentous principles, of far reaching consequences. We mean principles that are sure to test the vitality of this rising young nation; principles that would affect the tenderest part of a nation; representing as we do a historic civilization; principles, that would certainly strain the moral influence if not the might of the British Empire. This is the light that the situation created by this Bill presents to our mental vision, and therefore, we venture to ask you and through you the country to give their full and mature consideration."

M. A. CARIM,
(President).
P. S. AIYAR AND LEO R. GOPAUL,
(Vice Presidents).
S. R. PATHER.
Hon. Secretary.
NATAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
CASSIM MEER.
Vice President.
D. LAZARUS,
Hon. Secretary.
NORTHERN NATAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

IRISH OUTRAGE.

HARROWING DETAILS.

LEAFIELD, March 23.

Details now available emphasise the ferocity of the affair which occupied only some thirty seconds. A large open touring car drove up to Queenstown Pier just before a launch containing British soldiers was due to arrive. When the soldiers had advanced half way over a short pier they could not escape. Lewis guns were placed inside the car, and fire was opened at a range of twenty yards. The men were simply mowed down falling in heaps on the pier. One or two were actually knocked off the pier into water, but were rescued by the crew of the launch. As the car dashed off at a great speed the criminals gave a parting shot at the destroyer "Scythe" in the harbour.—B. O. W.

IDENTITY OF ASSASSINS.

LEAFIELD, March 23.

The Free State authorities express the conviction that the assassins belong to a small gang of Republican Irregulars of a most desperate type.—B. O. W.

THE OUTRAGE DENOUNCED.

LEAFIELD, March 23.

The unprovoked attack made upon unarmed British soldiers from the British garrison at Spike Island while they were landing at Queenstown Pier has evoked expressions of regret and horror from Mr Healy, Governor-General of the Irish Free State, and from Cardinal Logue. Mr. Healy in a message to the British nation says: "I offer heart-felt sympathy to the British people on the loss of their soldiers so foully maimed and slain as well as to the relatives of the dead and wounded. The Irish nation has nothing but horror for this dastardly crime."

Cardinal Logue describes the outrage as an "inhuman crime to bring the Free State Government into disrepute and embroil it with the British Government."

Mr. Kint and Miss Mary MacSweeney, the local Republican Deputies, disassociated entirely the Republicans of the district from the attack.—B. O. W.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LEAFIELD, March 23.

To-day's London "Observer" says: "It cannot be too strongly realised by the Irish people that in any other part of Europe an outrage of this kind, fraught with every element of malignity, would prove a signal for instant and exemplary reprisals. It is not for nothing that British patience and magnanimity bear this reputation."

The "Sunday Times" declares that as the British Government is no longer responsible for the conduct of Irish affairs, it is all the more imperative that authoritative action of a sharp kind must be taken by the Free State Government.—B. O. W.

MR. GARVIN ON SINGAPORE SCHEME.

"PILLARS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA SHAKING".

LONDON, March 23.

In the course of an article in to-day's "Observer", in which he endorses the British Government's decision concerning Singapore, Mr. Garvin emphasises that the project has not been absolutely abandoned. He says it is unavoidable unless Mr. MacDonald secures reciprocity in regard to general disarmament.

Mr. Garvin regrets the effect of the Government's decision on India, where he says the popular impression will be strengthened that British power is being relaxed and is retreating throughout the world. Government, writes Mr. Garvin, will do well to correct that impression and make its position plainer and firmer than the last week's debate indicated. He incidentally expresses the opinion that the pillars of British rule in India are shaking, and will fall unless the British soon give proof of some higher capacity for strong as well as conciliatory statesmanship than the last few years have shewn.—Reuter.

A RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COLLISION.

LONDON, March 24.

Metz.—The international express from Ostend to Bale (?) collided with a goods train at Pensdorf (?) at night time. Eight passengers dead and 11 injured are casualties reported hitherto.—Reuter.

(Metz is a town in Lorraine, Germany with a population of 58,000. Ostend is a fashionable sea-side resort in W. Flanders, Belgium with a population of 39,484.)

DEATH OF SIR W. MACEWEN.

LONDON, March 24.

The death has occurred of Sir William Macewen.—Reuter.

Sir William Macewen was professor of Surgery, Glasgow University since 1892 and was President of International Surgical Society, 1920-23.

"A SUICIDAL STEP."

(Continued from page 7.)

Party might be feeling by the action of the Assembly that their hands had been weakened. It might be that friends of India in England might feel emparrassed by that action of the Assembly. If in a small measure this House by a unanimous vote could counteract the undesirable effects of the Assembly's action then something would have been achieved.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy also gave while hearted support to the Bill. He did so not in any spirit of hostility to his colleagues in the assembly but because he felt that the unfortunate decision of the Assembly would react not only on the Financial and Fiscal fabric of India but would injure the political progress of this country and alienate the friends of India in England. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy referred to Assembly's postponing consideration of resolution of Mr. Kasturi Bhai Lalbhoi for abolition of excise duty on cotton and described it as a disservice to India. Cotton industry which was second largest industry in India was passing through a critical time and the Assembly ought to have seriously considered the proposal of Ahmedabad Member. But the friends of people in that House joined together in getting discussion postponed. Concluding Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy said "Do not be too sanguine of our resources for next year: I still firmly believe that our resources have not been rehabilitated to the extent of being optimistic. Whatever our grievances may be, however we may have been disappointed in some matters, we shall not, on this occasion, withhold from Government our support and we shall give them that support most cheerfully for the conduct of the administration."

Mr. Karandikar welcomed the Bill. He knew the bill had not been sanctioned by the elected representatives of the people but he was willing to support it as proceeding from the trustees of India. He referred to the military expenditure and asked why the police were made the handmaid of military in the internal administration of the country. He did not desire to move his amendment as regards the income tax from unregistered firms and Hindu undivided families.

The Maharaja of Dharbanga supported the bill wholeheartedly and welcomed the reduction of the Salt Tax to one rupee and four annas per maund.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

DELHI, March 24.

With one dissentient voice the Council of State agreed to the consideration of the Finance Bill two important clauses of which were passed without amendment. Further consideration was postponed till to-morrow when the final passage is expected to be smooth.

Sir Basil Blackett described the attitude of the Swarajists in the Assembly in connection with the Bill as absurd and inconsistent.

Sir Mahomed Shafi pointed out that Lord Reading was obliged to certify the Bill as the Swarajists without awaiting the results of consultation between the Secretary of State and Government of India regarding constitutional advance adopted an unwise and suicidal step by throwing out the Bill.

"NOT CORRECTLY HEARD."

MR. RICHARD'S ANSWER IN PARLIAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 24.

After three holidays the Legislative Assembly met this morning to dispose of Legislative business including introduction of a bill to empower the Imperial Bank to advance loans to banks to meet the difficulty experienced in connection with liquidation of Alliance Bank. A large number of questions were answered. Government was interpellated about the constitution of the Colonies Committee. Mr. Butler said in selecting the personnel of the Committee Government was guided by desire to appoint men who would make the mission a success. The Aga Khan and Sir Benjamin Robertson had personal knowledge of conditions in Kenya. He was not prepared to give an answer to the question whether Mr. Sastri or Dr. Sapru were asked to serve on the Committee or not.

Mr. K. C. Neogy asked private questions enquiring whether the Home Member was in a position to make a statement about Mr. Richards' recent answer in the House of Commons about further constitutional advance.

NOT CORRECTLY HEARD.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying said the House will remember that in reply to a question asked by Sir Henry Craik whether he was to understand that Government did not intend to take any steps which would change the Government of India Act until 1929, Mr. Richards replied that was precisely the position. We have since been informed that the suggestion which has appeared in the latter part of Sir Henry Craik's question was not correctly heard and that this explains the reason why Mr. Richards gave answer in that particular form.

IMPERIAL BANK ACT.

AMENDMENT TO FACILITATE GIVING GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar.24.

One of the official bills put down for introduction in the Assembly to-day is to amend the Imperial Bank Act with a view to empower it to grant loans to certain other Bans. This amendment has been necessitated by the difficulty felt over the Imperial Bank's help in connection with the liquidation of the Alliance Bank. The object of the bill is to enable the Imperial Bank with the object of either averting or of facilitating the winding up of any banking concern, to assist such concern by making advances to it or to the liquidators of such concerns, not only against the securities prescribed elsewhere in the Act but against its assets generally.

AFFRONT TO ASSEMBLY.

LEVELLING A LOADED PISTOL.

PT. MOTILAL ON RECOMMENDED FINANCE BILL.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Pandit Motilal Nehru in proposing the rejection of the Finance Bill which was re-introduced in the Assembly on Tuesday 18th instant with the recommendation of the Viceroy:—

Sir, I take the earliest possible opportunity of opposing this motion to introduce the Bill in the way in which it has been introduced. Before I go further I should like at once to disclaim any intention on my own part or on the part of any member of this House to offer any personal insult or affront to His Excellency the Viceroy, I say so, Sir, because it has been brought to my notice that on a former occasion when the introduction of a Bill under somewhat similar circumstances was opposed in this House it was interpreted to mean something in the nature of a discourtesy to His Excellency. Nothing is further from our minds than a desire to show His Excellency or to any Member of the Government any personal discourtesy by opposing this motion. On the contrary, Sir, the view that we take of the matter is that the procedure adopted on behalf of the Government is an affront to this House involving contempt for the vote of this House which was recorded yesterday. As I then pointed out, the new rules which have been taken advantage of in re-introducing the Bill in its present form were only published last week. They were partly discussed yesterday on the floor of this House. The pistol which was loaded yesterday, is levelled at our heads to-day. Under those very rules this Bill is now brought forward with the recommendation of His Excellency. It is now being introduced, and the next motion will be to consider it and to pass it in terms of the recommendation. If I stand up to oppose it, I do so because the rules permit me to take that course and I submit that I am within my rights in opposing the introduction of this Bill at the earliest possible opportunity. Sir, apart from the fact that the rules under which this Bill is sought to be reintroduced are unconstitutional in their nature, a question which I will not go into on this occasion, we have the further fact that this House, or at least the elected members of this House, have been taken by surprise. It is true that by the courtesy of the Hon. the Home Member I was informed on the telephone last night at about 11 o'clock that the Bill was to be reintroduced this morning with the recommendation of His Excellency. But it is obvious Sir, that at that late hour in the night I could not possibly inform the members who had dispersed that same evening and had gone home. I was not on the same advantageous ground as the Hon. the Home Member was in regard to the supporters of the Government.

HOW MR. K. C. ROY RESIGNED.

We find to-day that the place of our esteemed colleague, Mr. K. C. Roy, is occupied by an equally estimable gentlemen, but it is not for us to fill up any vacant places in the manner in which the Government can. We know that Mr. K. C. Roy has gone on a deputation as a member of a Committee. I am not aware if he has ceased to be a Member of this House.

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey (Home Member): Certainly.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith (Secretary, Legislative Department): Sir, as I took His Excellency's orders in the matter, I can assure the Hon. Member that Mr. K. C. Roy has ceased to a member of this House.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Has he resigned?

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: He has resigned.

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: Mr. K. C. Roy resigned before the gentleman who now occupies his place was appointed.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Has Mr. Rangachariar also resigned?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: I have not yet heard whether Mr. Rangachariar has resigned.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: Will the Hon. the Home Member inform the House when he received the information from Mr. Roy that he had resigned?

Mr. President: That is a matter of the interpretation of the rules and concerns the Governor-General and not the Governor-General in Council.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: As you are aware a question on the subject was submitted to you Sir, by my friend Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha from Bihar. That question was intended to elicit the information which has now been partly furnished by my friend the Home Member and my friend Sir Henry Monerieff Smith. I am sorry, Sir, that at question time perhaps it escaped your notice and my friend Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha was not called upon to put the question.

Mr. President: The member did submit a question and I sent a message to him through the Secretary of the Assembly that had that question been submitted to me in the ordinary course, I should have had to disallow it as a matter which did not concern the Governor-General in Council under rule 7. That matter is solely in the charge of the Governor-General. I had no choice in the matter.

Mr. Devaki Prasad (Chota Nagpur Division: Non-Muhammadan): Sir, I am sorry to say, as you refer to my question, the Secretary told me that a part of my question was disallowed and I was only allowed to put the part of my question which was allowed, and in spite of that I was not allowed to put my question.

Mr. President: The Hon. Member has no grievance at all. In the first place he gave me private notice of the question at ten minutes to 11, which is an absurd period of notice, and as I pointed out to the Pandit (Pandit Motilal Nehru), if that question was submitted in the ordinary course, I should have had to disallow it under the rules.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha: Mr. Ranga Iyer also put this question and he was allowed.

Mr. President: Because Mr. Ranga Iyer's question was in order.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha: I was told part of my question was in order, but even that I was not allowed to put.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Sir, I leave that matter there. The fact remains that here is a gentleman occupying the place of another gentleman who is now on the high seas. We are informed that he resigned before the gentleman we have the pleasure to find among ourselves to-day, was appointed. All that information is certainly enough to satisfy the requirements of the rules; but, as was suggested by some friend in the House, we do not know whether the resignation of Mr. K. C. Roy was submitted in writing before he left, or whether it was received by wire from Bombay, or by wireless from mid ocean. However that may be, we have the disadvantage now of having to deal with this measure at a time when we could not be expected to be fully prepared for it. The usual course, as the House is aware, was for this Bill after it was thrown out by this House, to be laid before the other House. (The President here shook his head in dissent.). That was under the old rules, Sir, that is how I understand, them. It would come back to this House only after passing through the other. However that may be, Sir, I do not pretend to be an expert in the procedure of the two Houses, and am only speaking for information. At any rate the fact remains that there has been some unnecessary haste uncalled for in the circumstances, even in the case of a Finance Bill; but I do not put my opposition solely on that ground.

GROUNDS FOR OPPOSITION.

My main grounds for opposing the Bill are the same as were put before this House first at great length by my friend Pandit Malaviya (Hear, hear) and then by myself. Of course those grounds do not appeal to my friend the Hon. the Home Member and he says "hear, hear", but I did not hear one word from him yesterday to refute the arguments my friend Pandit Malaviya had advanced.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett (Finance Member): We do not waste your time on that.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Whatever is unanswerable it is a waste of time to answer. Now, Sir, I have only to make an appeal to this House, and particularly to those Hon. Members who either did not take part in the voting yesterday, or who voted in favour of the motion of the Hon. the Finance Member. I appeal to them to consider the circumstances under which the present Bill is being reintroduced. I know there have been some modifications in it. The Hon. the Finance Member has by reason of those modifications been pleased to describe it as an emasculated Bill. Of course any alterations in a Bill which are in favour of the subject and which the subject considers as an improvement on the Bill are, in the eyes of the Finance Department, an emasculation of the Bill.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: Three of the alterations are increases of taxation.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: But they are all in favour of the subject.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: No.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: My friend will permit me to say that in spite of my general ignorance of finance I know this much—that certain duties which were proposed to be levied had really the effect of protecting the interests of the people. However, I need not go further into the matter. What I was submitting was—and I was addressing myself specially to the members of the House who did not vote yesterday or who voted in favour of the motion of the Hon. the Finance Member—that the circumstances to-day are entirely different. The re-introduction of this Bill does not merely mean the carrying through of a Finance measure. The circumstances under which it is put forward and sought to be carried through are circumstances which amount, as I have already said, to an affront to the House. I do hope and trust that all Hon. members will be jealous of the dignity and the honour of the House. I appeal to their own sense of honour, I appeal to one and all of them at least on this ground, if on no other to vote against this measure.

The motion was negatived.

NATIONALIST TURKEY AND KHILAFAT.

(Continued from page 6)

the problem clearly in mind. If I understand the Turkish stand point rightly, they are not prepared to determine or risk their future destiny upon mere sentimental and theoretical grounds, such as the need and importance of having one central authority, "the Khilafat," for the protection and uplift of the whole Islamic world. They seem to ask whether, barring the first thirty years and the period of the first four Khalifas, such a thing as the ideal Khilafat has ever existed in any part of the Muslim world. Has not this institution, whenever and wherever it has existed, been chiefly exploited for imperial and personal ends? They, therefore, plead that, as practical human beings, they are bound to build their future upon the foundations of the past experience and to refuse to endanger their future destiny for any ideas and dreams which have never been realised during the last thirteen hundred years.

Let us test the position, taken up by the Turks, in the light of history, and let us examine the past record of the Khilafat, as it has existed in Turkey since 1517, i.e. for nearly four hundred years. The Turks are entitled to ask as to what have been the fruits and achievements of the Khilafat in terms of national greatness and prosperity, whether in spiritual or temporal affairs? And the first question, which one would naturally ask is: What example or standard of Islamic life and morality was set by the successive Khalifas; and as a consequence, how far Islam has been a living force among the institutions and the daily life of the people during these four centuries? In order to have faith in the sacred nature of Khilafat, as essential for Islam, the Turks are not to blame if they seek some confirmation of the doctrine in the actual lives and deeds of the Khalifas rather than in mere words, however catching or eloquent. The second question is: how far the souls, the minds, the morals, and the physical and material interests of the people had any chance of development and growth under the imperial and despotic rule of the Khalifas whom it would be nothing short of blasphemy to call or regard as the representatives or the successors of the great heroes of Islam—Hazrat Abubaker, Umar, Usman and Ali—the only Khalifas who ever fulfilled the conditions of the Islamic Khilafat.

It is said that the abolition of the Khilafat by the Turks has caused the Indian Musalmans "deep distress and consternation." That may be so but the Indian Musalmans should remember that they are now dealing with a nation which has known nothing but "distress and consternation" for generations, and therefore deserves some rational sympathy and toleration if it is determined to strike at what it believes to be the root of the evil. When the Indian Musalmans press their views the Turks seem to put such questions as the following: where were the Indian Musalmans when the Khalifas, during the last two hundred years, were bartering away the most vital interests of the nation in the form of concessions, known as *"the capitulations,"* which they granted to foreign bankers and exploiters for the sake of money most of which was squandered upon personal pleasures? Where were the Indian Musalmans when, while even the smallest and the youngest nations of Europe were advancing in the paths of learning and progress, the Khalifas were blocking, by means of an iron wall of unmitigated autocracy, all avenues of light and learning so as to keep the people in utter darkness as to what the rest of Europe was accomplishing in the way of human emancipation and advance? Where were the Indian Musalmans when the flower of the nation—minds and men full of love of their motherland and anxious to serve it—were sent down to the bottom of the Bosphorous for no other crime but that of patriotism? Where were the Indian Musalmans when, in 1854, the Khalifa borrowed millions from six European Powers and started the Ottoman Debt which has been sapping the very foundations of national prosperity ever since? Where were the Indian Musalmans when, in 1881, the Decree of Moharram was signed by the Khalifa, who mortgaged six important State revenues, and placed them under the direct administration of the Council of the Ottoman Debt which consisted of the representatives of six foreign European Powers who were competing for the exploitation of the country. These foreign agents were like the germs of a fatal disease introduced from outside, and the Council of the Ottoman Debt sat upon the heart of the Empire like an incubus causing paralysis throughout the body politic. But for the heroism, wisdom and patriotism of the great Ghazi and his noble band of coadiutors the country would never have been rid of the deadly cancer which the incapacity, mismanagement and extravagance of the successive Khalifas had, in the shape of "the capitulations" and the Council of the Ottoman Debt, introduced in the political, financial and economic system of the country.

Causes of Turkey's Decay.

The Turks may further ask: where were the Indian Musalmans when Khalifa after Khalifa was enforcing a reactionary policy depriving the people and the country of all modern means of progress and prosperity with the result that practically the whole economic and financial resources of the Empire were exploited by foreigners. While even such small countries as Switzerland, Holland and Belgium were producing great scholars and public men, and were exporting their manufactures to distant parts of the world, such a great Empire as Turkey was up to the middle of the last century could not supply necessary expert knowledge even for her own needs, and had to depnd upon foreigners for such vital national requirements as banks, railways, telegraphs etc., so much so that even for the purposes of defence, fortifications, and armament she had to call in the aid of German generals and British manufacturers. The last two hundred years, which is the period of greatest advance in European civilization and prosperity, is the time during which Turkey's decay—moral, material and political—has been continuous and complete. What was all this due to? Was it due to any lack of mental, moral or physical capacity on the part of the Turkish nation? I know that is the general idea in Europe where the Turks are supposed to be incapable of good government. Nay, even the Khilafat leaders in India seem to hold similar views, as the most prominent among them has stated, quite recently in a public speech, that "If in more recent times the Sultans have been worse than indifferent heads of the Turkish State, has the general level of the Turkish aristocracy itself been so distinctly higher? Had it not the sovereigns it deserved?"

It seems to me that this is the most tragic part of the Turkish problem that the victims of autocracy and despotism are themselves held responsible for the evils under which they have suffered for centuries. It is the cruellest cut of all that not only their European enemies but even their own co-religionists have been led to form unfavourable estimate of their moral and mental capacity. This is the greatest disservice which the Khilafat has done to the Turkish nation that by depriving it of every opportunity for advance it has lowered it in the general estimation of mankind. But the facts and the events of the last five years have fully established the unfairness of such an estimate of the Turkish character and capacity.

An Obstacle to National Progress.

If the genius and leadership of Ghazi Mustafa Kamal could evoke, in three years and under most adverse circumstances and in face of terrible odds, that spirit and capacity and could command those sacrifices and services, on the part of the war weary and poverty-striken Turkish nation, which accomplished the miracle of September 1922, and turned not only despair into hope and defeat into victory, but successfully pursued their triumphant course right through the peace negotiations, confronted as they were with some of the cleverest diplomats of Europe, then the charge of incapacity must be held to be unujst and untenable. Did not Ismat Pasha show the same sound judgment and consummate skill in checkmating the European diplomats in the peace conference hall as he did in routing the Greek forces in the field of battle. And what is more, did not the Assembly at Angora show unexpected common sense and political wisdom and moderation in dealing with foreign and home affairs during the most exciting and critical times through which their country has been passing during the last three years. Under these circumstances it is difficult to withhold sympathy from the Turks in their earnest efforts to give their nation a chance for self-development and self-expression. Past experience and present position of other living and successful nations in the world has convinced them that personal rule, in whatever shape or garb and under whatever name, is the greatest obstacle in the way of national progress and prosperity, and is wholly inconsistant with the best interests of the people. They believe that, under the Khilafat, they never had and never will have any chance for full national regeneration without which their free and independent existence in Europe is no longer possible.

Why Mustafa Kemal Cannot Be Khalifa

But it is said that the Turks are not required to reinstate the old dynasty, let Mustafa Kamal assume the office of Khalifa so that the institution may continue. With due respect to those who urge such views I think the great Ghazi will forfeit all claim to the love and respect of mankind if he ever does any such thing, for he will be sowing the seed of the same evil which he is now trying to uproot with such heroic wisdom and patriotism. In this imperfect world the intoxication of temporal power alone is enough to upset the balance of a human being, but when that authority of some spiritual office be also superadded then the rights and liberties of the people are never safe. It is perfectly true that our holy prophet and his four immediate successors showed how the two offices can be combined for the benefit of the people, but all subsequent history tells a different tale. Therefore, if in such a vital matter and after a trial of four hundred years the Turks are anxious to regulate their future according to the experience of mankind they deserve sympathy and support and not censure.

So far I have considered the question as it touches Turkey and the Turkish nation in their own country, but its extra-territorial aspect also forms part of the problem. It is a very large question, and can be touched very briefly in this article. We are concerned in this discussion with the Khilafat as it existed in Turkey during the last four hundred years. What did it do for Islam and the Muslim world outside Turkey? Did it protect the Muslims in Morocco or Algeria or in other parts of Africa against the European Christian Powers which have brought them under their sway? Did it help the Muslim Power in India when it was attacked or overwhelmed by internal or external foes? What was the nature of its Government in Egypt and Arabia while it lasted? Has it left there any monument in the shape of systems or institutions necessary for moral and material well-being of the Muslims whose destiny was entrusted to its charge. It is bitterly complained that during the late war, Muslims of Algeria, Arabia and India fought against the Turks, and those of Egypt helped their enemies in other ways. That is quite true. But, if the Khilafat in Turkey was entitled to any consideration on the part of Muslims in other lands, had it done anything to deserve or demand it? On account of ignorance and poverty Muslim countries and communities have, one after another, been falling prey to foreign Powers, but what did the Khilafat do to remove the se causes? In spite of this, the Muslim in India and other countries have taken great interest in this institution and are still attached to the idea as is clear from the present crisis. But the Turkish reformers have now undertaken to put the whole question in its true light.

The Real Unifying Force.

Ghazi Mustafa Kamal tells the Indian Musalmans that "the Khilafat office idea, which has been concerned since ages to realise the basis of a United Muslim Government in the world, has never been realised, and on the contrary has been a constant cause of strife and duplicity among the Muslims, whereas their real interests expect it as a principle that the social associations may constitute themselves into independent government. The spiritual and real bond between Muslim nations is understood to be in the signification of the sacred verse *"Innamal Momintoona Ikhwatun"*.

I wish to draw particular attention to the latter part of this quotation in which the great Ghazi lays down the principle that the bond of *Iman* or true faith, provided we prepare and train ourselves for the role, is the real unifying force: and the most effective means of realising this desideratum is the determination to make an organised effort to equip ourselves with all the spiritual, mental, moral, and material forces and resources so as to acquire the condition and status of progressive and prosperous people. Wherever we might be, we must be fit and competent to make the name and fame of Muslims respected and admired and thereby get the name and fame of Islam respected and adored all over the world.

I know it is now said that we must try to revive Khilafat *Rashida*, i.e. as it existed during the first thirty years of Islam. No price can be too dear for such a thing as Khilafat *Rashida*, if it be possible to attain; but for God's sake let us not forget our actual position and limitations. Let us try to probe such proposals to see what they really mean. There is no tyranny so subtle as that of certain words and phrases which catch imagination, dislodge reason, and cause confusion of ideas and expose their victims to influences which lead to ruin and disaster. Such appears to have been the fate of the Indian Musalmans in connection with certain phases of this question of the Khilafat. The word Khilafat having been associated with the name and office of the greatest heroes of Islam has acquired such a charm for our co-religionists that it deprives them of their judgment, and leads them to launch schemes and adopt a course of conduct without giving thought either to its nature and meaning or to its consequences. Before we make any such attempt let us try to come out of the category of backward races in India; let us do something to uplift the vast majority of our poor co-religionists in this country who are in the grip of moneylenders or at the mercy of Shuddhi priests; let us equip ourselves with sufficient mental and moral attainments so as to be able to make adequate contribution towards the service of our motherland; and let us set an example of Islamic brotherhood by promoting unity and co-operation among the various sects and sections into which our community is divided in this country as well as among the Hindus and Musalmans, and thus prepare for that larger unity and cooperation which would embrace our co-religionists all over the world.

If we shall approach the subject from such a standpoint, I am sure, we shall feel grateful to Ghazi Mustafa Kamal and his nation for having given such lead and put us on the right path.

Warning Against European Propaganda.

Having tried to explain the meaning and purpose of the Turks as I understand them I should like to warn the Indian Musalmans as to the European propaganda which is naturally directed against Ghazi Mustafa Kamal and his government. The new spirit and movement cannot be agreeable to the late opponents of Turkey who will not fail to exploit the deposed Khalifa in order to excite Muslim feeling against the Turks, and thus to isolate them for their own purposes. Turkey's regeneration, as a living nation, is bound to react in other parts of the Muslim world sooner or later, and that is a prospect which is full of meaning both for Europe and Islam. There may be internal or external trouble, and the great Ghazi may not succeed in his heroic attempt to uplift his nation and country, but I am convinced that the path he has chalked out is the only road to real life and success.

With regard to the views I have expressed in this article I should like to add that I have done so in my individual capacity and I desire to represent no one but myself.

THE TURKS AND THE KHILAFAT.

M. Mahomed Ali President, Ahmadya Anjuman, Lahore writes:—

The decision of the Angora Assembly became as a surprise to the Muslim world, and great excitement prevails among the Muslims especially in India. Of all the important Muslim peoples of the world, the Indian Muslims are in the best position to arrive at a solution of the difficulty, as besides having taken a deep interest in that question for the last five years, they have no personal end to gain as is the case with the Arabs and some other Muslim countries which by advancing their own claims are only making the situation more difficult and complicated. The Indian Muslims are therefore in a position to lead the opinion of the Muslim world, but they too should realize their great responsibility and cease to make excited speeches calculated only to make matters worse. The importance of the question demands that the coolest consideration should be given to it, with due deference to what is laid down in the Holy Quran and sayings of the Holy Prophet.

The most important point to be borne in mind is that the unity of Islam should not suffer in the discussion of this question. The greatest service that the Khilafat can render to the cause of Islam is the strengthening of the ties of the Muslim world, which, in reality is, the thing of utmost importance for Islam. If in our support of the Khilafat we deal a death blow to the union of the Muslim world, we defeat the very end for which the Khilafat ought to exist. To call the Turks apostates or enemies of Islam—the very Turks whom till yesterday we believed to be the greatest champions of the temporal power of Islam is a disservice to the cause of the Khilafat. Even if the decision of the Angora Assembly is tantamount to absolute abolition of the Khilafat, all that can be said against them is that they do not believe in the Khilafat as beneficial to the cause of Islam. But the ties of Islam are broader and rest on deeper foundations than that of the Khilafat.

I do not minimise the importance of the Khilifat. I do not think that the Union of the Muslim world rests solely on the institution of the Khilafat. I rests on any one thing it rests on the principles of Islam regarding which all Muslims are as one compact body. To overstate a case is as great an error as to understate it. If we recognise the Khilafat as the very essence of Islam, then we shall have to exclude the Shia world in the first place from the pale of Islam, and some other sects would follow suit. And under the present circumstances the Turks as a nation shall also have to be excluded, while the exclusion of the Arabs is a foregone conclusion. Our first duty is to bear with all differences of opinion so long as there is an agreement on the principles of Islam. To look upon the Turks as enemies of Islam, because they have abolished the office of the Khilafat is the gravest of errors which would shatter the very foundations of the unity of Islam.

I do not propose to discuss the question of the Khilafat in this brief statement. I intend to give expression to my views in a pamphlet to be issued as soon as possible, but I may add a few words here. The Khilafat means successorship to the Holy Prophet, and during the whole history of Islam only that power has assumed the title of Khilafat which has ruled over the Arabian peninsula in which the holy cities of Mecca and Medina are situated. Essentially, therefore, the Khilafat was lost to the Turks with their loss of Arabia which was the result of the unfaithfulness of the Sharif and the machinations of the European powers. I do not mean to say that they were not entitled to assume the designation of the Khilafat after the perfidious action of the so-called King of Hijaz. The Khilafat was still theirs by right and if they had waited patiently they might have come to their own in the course of time. But all the same what has now happened is not to my mind the abolition of the institution of Khilafat but the giving up of a ward which under the circumstances, carried no significance for the Turks. I do not justify their action; I think they would have been better advised to keep what was theirs by right until God should have brought about circumstances that might have given them their former place in the world. But in spite of what they have done they are the best friends of Islam and the supporters of its cause. It is now for the Muslim world to solve the question which it can only do with patience and coolness—the question how to re-establish the Khilafat. There is no cause for disappointment, as the Khilafat has been subjected to severer trials than this and has reappeared, with greater glory. The action of the so-called King of Hijaz in assuming a title which he does not deserve, thus making the situation more critical, must, however, be condemned in the strongest terms.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter from Mrs. Hodgkinson which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th instant commenting on certain propositions that were to be considered at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute which was to be held on the 16th March, and criticising the present management of the Committee, I beg to be allowed to point out for the particular information of the Members of the Institute that Mrs. Hodgkinson is not a Member.

The Managing Committee have a claim to be credited with the possession of at least a modicum of common sense and to be alive to their responsibility in respect to the finances and interests of the Institute. It is not likely therefore they would deliberately put forward any proposal involving expenditure, if they thought the finances were not in a position to meet it. Apart from this, no such proposal could be adopted without the approval of the meeting to which the Members were all invited and at which they would have every opportunity to express their approval or disapproval. The number of Members on the roll is about 425 including representatives of the European, Anglo-Indian, Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan, Jewish and Indian Christian communities. Surely this body is capable of looking after their own interests and do not need any outsider to interfere to champion their cause.

Mrs. Hodgkinson's assertions that she was refused (a) a copy of the Report for 1923 and (b) a printed list of Members are exaggerations. She was told after enquiry they were not available and was given as a matter of courtesy the Report for 1922 which was available.

Learning that Mrs. Hodgkinson was actively moving about endeavouring by her persuasive eloquence to influence members to oppose the proposals for the consideration of which the meeting was convened, and that at a previous meeting, though she was not a member, she attended and attempted to take part in the proceedings but had to be stopped, I decided in order to avoid any unpleasantness to write to her on the morning of the meeting informing her, in the event of her having any intention to attend the meeting, that she was not entitled to do so as she was not a member and if after this warning she persisted in attending it would be at her risk. The receipt of this letter had a very perturbing effect which for the present I refrain from saying anything further about. The meeting took place, but had to be postponed owing to the obstructive tactics of certain members. Mrs. Hodgkinson did not attend.

Since then Mrs. Hodgkinson has been spending hours daily at the Institute, approaching members who come to read, and endeavouring to influence them to oppose the proposals at the next meeting and to withdraw the proxies they may have given to those who hold the opposite view. She has misrepresented to some, that members of less than six months standing are not entitled by the rules to vote on these proposals or to give proxies for the purpose. Her activities in this direction have become a nuisance and members have complained and protested to the management against the annoyance they are subjected to. These complaints have been brought to the notice of Mrs. Hodgkinson and she has been asked to discontinue her importunities which she has promised to do.

The adjourned meeting will be held shortly on a date that will be announced later. At that meeting members will have every opportunity to express their views on the outstanding proposals and to vote according to their judgment. Meanwhile, in order to satisfy any doubts that may exist in the minds of members regarding the financial condition of the Institute a firm of Chartered Accountants have been asked to examine the Accounts and to furnish a report. This report will be read at the meeting.

The Managing Committee have no desire to withhold any information or to suppress any figures. All they ask is that members should attend the meeting with open minds and record their votes conscientiously uninfluenced by external propaganda. If they are unable to attend they should get their friends who are members to vote for them by proxy.—Yours, etc.

J. A. GUIDER,
President,
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

March 21.

[We have published M. Guider's letter in accordance with our policy of letting both sides have their say. But we cannot help deploring the somewhat uncivil tone of M. Guider's letter.—Editor, "B. C."]

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

LEAFIELD, March 23.

The annual athletic meeting between Oxford and Cambridge Universities which was attended by the King was of an exciting character. In the high jump, Dickenson (Oxford) and Van Geyzel, a Singalese student at Cambridge, tied with the height of five feet seven inches. Thus each University registered half a point for this event. The total result was also a tie each University scoring five and half events.

B. O. W.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Afloat to U. K. 3,340,000
Wheat Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs 42 5/8 for May Shipment to France,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 24.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 10 0	12 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	13 12 0
Mowraseed	9 14 0	10 4 0
Barley	38 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 15 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, April/May ..	6 11 6
Wheat, A/S ..	7 1 6
Linseed, May ..	12 7 3
Linseed Sept. ..	12 14 6
Groundnuts M/A ..	68 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 4 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	72 12 0

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Paid .. .. .. £ 19 1/4
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
Tone—Fully steady little doing,
April/Nearest Value .. 37 5/8
May/Aug Done .. 37/3
Tone:—
Linseed afloat .. .. .. 64,000 bales

JAVA SUGAR

London Mar. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
March/April Nominal Value .. 30/6
July Sellers 24/9
July-Sept Sellers 24/3
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay
July-Sept Sellers. 24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi
July-Sept. Sellers 24/7

METALS.

London, Mar. 22.

English best Selected Copper	..£ 71
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	..,, 66 4/1
Copper Braziers	..,, 88
Yellow Metal	..,, 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	..£ 18—
TIN BLOCK	.. 280 1/2
On London at Paris..Francs	.. 81.40

COPPER.

	Bombay per md.	Mar, 24, Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	76 8 0
Copper	1/	80 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	80 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		81 0 0
Gead, Country		18 0 0
Lerman Brass, Metal 3/4		64 8 0
,, ,, ,, 1		65 8 0
,, ,, ,, 1 1/4 to l 1/2,		
,, ,, ,, 1 3/4 to 2		66 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		77 0 0
American Copper 3/4		76 8 0
,, ,, 1, 1 1/4		80 0 0

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 22.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May 11 1/2
Tone—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe March 12
Tone:—Steady moderate business,

SEA-CAPTAIN'S EXPERIENCE.

GREAT HEALING VALUE OF ZAM-BUK IN HEAT RASH, SORES, AND MOSQUITO BITES.

Another striking tribute to the marvellous all-round healing capacity of Zam-Buk comes from F. R. Harrie, Esqr., a well-known merchant-captain sailing to and from Near Eastern Ports. In a recent letter from his home at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, England, Capt. Harrie says:—

"For a long time my African coastal trips used to be signalised by recurring attacks of a fiery itching skin disease which first appeared as a blood-red rash about the groins and arm-pits. The least attempt to scratch or rub causes the scales or eruptive skin to come off, and as the raw surfaces dry the pain and irritation increase almost beyond endurance.

"I must have tried scores of different ointments recommended by friends, but it was not until my skin had the benefit of Zam-Buk that the eczema gave signs of disappearing. Persistent application of this powerful herbal balm soothed and purified my skin most thoroughly. It ended the trouble once and for all. Zam-Buk has the same wonderful efficacy in soothing and healing prickly heat, and for removing poison, swelling and inflammation out of the bites of mosquitos and other insect pests. Its pure herbal character and freedom from animal fats make Zam-Buk particularly and peculiarly suitable for use in tropical and semi-tropical climates."

Obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere in sealed boxes, at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 (for more economical family size). Agents: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.

Advt.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market remain extremely stringent, with money at call scarcely available at even 9 per cent and the rates for the fixed deposits for the two and three months period quoted at about 8 to 9 per cent. The trade demand is still brisk both here and in Calcutta, although the cash balance at the Imperial Bank of India shows an increase of some Rs. 94 lacs.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 164.42 lacs while the other deposits have also increased by Rs. 17.95 lacs. The cash balance is increased by Rs. 94.83 lacs and now stands at Rs. 13,46,91,000, the percentage being Rs. 12.72 as compared with 12.95 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

A weakening tendency was still apparent in the gilt-edged market, with the exception of 3½ per cent Government Paper which improved from Rs. 66/6 to Rs. 67 on speculative buying. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 97 and Rs. 98 respectively. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 were quoted at Rs. 103 and Rs. 103/14. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101 and Rs. 101/2, 1930 at Rs. 102/12 and 1932 at Rs. 103/12. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 107/14.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange opened steady round 1s. 4 3/4d. during the early part of the week under report but later eased to 1s. 4-5/8d. At the close, however, there was a recovery to 1s. 4-11/16d. The stringency in the money market is still the dominating influence on the rates for near delivery. The forward rates continued at a discount of about 5/32d. to 1/8d. per month below the rates for ready T. T. There were few bills showing both here and in Calcutta, while the enquiry for bullion remittances was fair.

The dollar quotation has been fairly steady throughout the week, the lowest quotation being $4.28-3/8 and the highest $4.29-1/2. Among the principal continental exchanges, French francs have considerably improved and close at 84.50. The Belgian franc has also improved from 120 to 102, while the Italian lira depreciated from 100 to 102, but improved and closes at 99.70.

GOLD.

Gold was a dull and uninteresting market throughout the period under review, responding to the influences of sterling exchange and the price of the metal in London. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 96s. 4d. and 96s. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 26/7/3 and Rs. 26/5/3 for ready, Rs. 26/7/9 and Rs. 26/5/6 for 22nd March settlement and Rs. 26/8/9 and Rs. 26/6/6 for 21st April settlement. The rates for sovereigns were steady round Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 16/8/6 for ready and forward. The off-take averaged about 15,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £. 47,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 6,23,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 28,52,047 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver was a sagging market during the period under report in sympathy with the advices from Shanghai and the London market. There was a heavy import from New York by the s.s. "City of Lahore" which further depressed the rates towards the close. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33¼d. and 33-1/16d. for ready and 33-5/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London has improved from 3s. 3d. to 3s 3-1/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 82/4 and Rs. 81/15 for ready, Rs. 82/6 and Rs. 82/2 for 23th March settlement and Rs. 82/15 and Rs. 82/10 for 24th April settlement. The off-take averaged about 150 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 6,500 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £. 52,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 1,36,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2,035 bars Rs. 102,948 in coin.

SHARES.

The market was open for three days during the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares on the whole show some improvement. There was a rise of about Rs. 40 in the price of Shapurji mill shares, due to the technical position in the market. It is generally believed that most of the cotton mills in Bombay will resume work after the "Holi" holidays. The following are the fluctuations in the prices of the principal cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 661/4-670; Century Rs. 338/12-345-343/12; Central India Rs. 457/8 462/8; Colaba Land Rs. 158/12 173/12; Crescent Rs. 227/8 227/8 225; Kohinoor Rs. 1,100; New Great Rs. 378/8 380; Pearls Rs. 512/8; Shapurji Rs. 375-377/8; Simplex Rs. 287/8-288/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 467/8-473/12.

The miscellaneous section still continues dull. Alcocks are quoted Rs. 205, Bombay Burma Rs. 287/8, Bombay Tram Rs. 88/12 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 96/4. Cement and Manganese shares are still quiet, Bundi Cements quoting Rs. 8/4 Katni Ord. Rs. 70 with deferreds at Rs. 175 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 35xd. Railway shares are steady, Ahd. Prantij quoting Rs. 775, Central Provinces Rs. 96, Gujerat Rs. 76 and Tapti Valley Rs. 605.

Bank shares continue steady, Imperial Bank shares being quoted at Rs. 1,382/8 with those of the Contributories at Rs. 353/12. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 77 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/12.

The Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee's report has now been in the hands of the public sufficiently long for the expression of decided opinions upon its merits. In general the findings and recommendations of the report are heartily approved; it is clear that the rules and regulations have been carefully examined and revised by the committee who have incorporated proposals already made by members of the exchange with certain other valuable additional suggestions.

The Enquiry Committee laid particular stress on the question of the admission of sub-brokers to the exchange and that of control exercised in the case of corners, regarding which they strongly advocated the removal of rule 26 by which the managing committee of the exchange were given powers of interference when a state of corner was considered to exist. The employment of sub-brokers has frequently proved detrimental to the interests of brokers themselves, and it is to be hoped that the members of the exchange will accept the Enquiry Committee's recommendations that sub-brokers, in the form to which the share bazar has become accustomed, should be suppressed. In the matter of corners the Committee considered several alternative proposals for remedy. Suggestions for appointing a controlling authority on which various commercial associations in Bombay should be represented were rejected, and the Stock Exchange was fortunate in obtaining the support of the Enquiry Committee for unhampered control of its own affairs in spite of the strong pressure brought to bear from outside to secure adoption of these proposals. Furthermore the Committee rejected the suggestion of fortnightly settlements and considered it unnecessary to recommend at this stage the establishment of the Bombay share market on a cash basis as in Calcutta and Madras. At the same time the Committee while declaring against any Government interference in the affairs of the exchange by legislative enactment made their recommendations in this respect conditional on the abolishing of rule 26. In the circumstances it would therefore seem to be a wise policy on the part of the Stock Exchange to accept the recommendations for the removal of this rule and to give a fair trial to the regulations of the business of the exchange on the lines recommended by the Enquiry Committee and not to challenge the Government or public opinion in this matter. What is required above all at present is to regain public confidence and this can best be done by an unqualified acceptance of the main recommendations of the committee. After a few years trial on these lines, and after the winning of public confidence, should any difficulty be experienced in continuing the regulation of business without powers such as are given by rule 26, it should be possible to obtain support for a further careful revision of the basis of control. It would clearly be unwise for the brokers to adopt an attitude at this juncture which would necessitate legislative interference and the aim of the Association should be to avoid this by a loyal acceptance of the carefully drawn up recommendations of the committee.

CAUSE LISTS.

(TUESDAY, March 25.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3082-21—Pandia and Co, Jiwabhai Dayabhai and another v. Vijanand Ramji and others, Manchershaw and K. Mehta L. and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

3837-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Jamnadas Chhagantal and another v. Tricumdas Gopikison and others, Mansukhlal H. M. and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

53-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kader and anr v Lakhmichand Lalchand and anr, Jamsedji R and D.

134-22—Payne and Co, N H Moos v Salehmahomed Dharamsy and Co, Matubhai J and M.

213-22—Craigie B and C, Vithaldas Karsondas and ors v C T Bowring and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas K Master v Mahomedali Vallibhoy and ors, Payne and Co.

254-22—Pandia and Co, Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Parkar v Ghalsaram Mahomedin Kamrudin, Kanga and Co.

255-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Rewashanker Javeri v Ahmed Haji Moosa, Payne and Co.

256-22—Payne and Co, Keshavji Maneckchand and Co v Thakar Vallabhdas Kalianji, Mehta L and Co.

120-22—Pandia and Co, Mohandas Rattonji, Gordhandas Mawji and another. Dallas and Co.

216-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd, David Aboody Nenanshi and another Kanga and Co.

144-22—Mulji Th and Co, Vardichand Ratanji and Co, Daji Babaji Pamar, Mulla and M.

164-22—Khanderao L and M, Ranchoddas Tribhowandass, Haji Abdul Karim, Haji Essa Fazla and another, Mulla & M.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1179-19—Merwanji K and Co, Govindram Somnath, Banarsidas Kishendas and another, Mantri and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

554-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Wallabhdas Moorlidhar v Sakaichand Mayachand.

1889-23—Captain and V, Vallabhdas Jiwandas Goragandhi v. Pardeshi Badriprasad Jugal Kishore and ors.

1410-23—Payne and Co, Abdeali Shaik Shaik Adam v Karanji Hakimji Akolawalla and ors.

1945-23—Shamrao M and H, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur and anr v Virji Lakhamsi, Manubhai and Co.

5174-23—Dharamsey and Co, K Keshavrao Botabhai Dharandhar and ors v Mukund Bhicaji Waiti.

5191-23—Sukhtanker and G, Haji Valli Mahomed Hassam Dada v Chhotalal Manecklal and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

5199-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pawwalla and anr v W H Thorns and Co.

161-24—Khanderao L and M, Ranchhoddas Tribhuwandas Modi v Mehta and Co, Crawford B and Co.

215-24—Dabholkar and J, Bai Putlabai and ors v Sambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta.

267-24—Payne and Co, Vithoba Sina Nakhva and ors v Manjunath Kisson, Rele and Co.

280-24—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistry and anr v H R H Fett and anr, Dubash and Co.

5109-23—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Haji Sidik Noorani v Mahomed bin Gulam Husein Shirazi, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5160-23—Shah and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons, Shamrao M and H.

4956-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Dayabhai Jugjiwan Desai, Chubb and Co.

2744-23—Smetham B and L, Keshavlal Hemchand v Thakkar Shanji Hurgovindas and ors, Meswanji K and Co.

4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam v Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and ors.

5023-23—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Manchubhai v Bejonji Edulji and anr.

5036-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Ibrahim Adamji and anr, Dastur and Co.

5077-23—Matubhai J and M, Fazalbhoy Jiwaji Alibhoy v Mahadeo Gopal Bidiwalla and anr, Shah and Co.

31-24—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay v Haji Essa Haji Haroon, Daphtary F and D.

307-24—Pandia and Co, Jai Loong Hug Ker and Co v Gulamali Vali Essa, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

308-24—Pandia and Co, Dr Bhimjibhoy Dadabhoy Mistry v Hormusji Gazdar and ors.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2701-22—Mirza and M., Ooner Adus Suttar Ooner v Khadjabai widow and others Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v. Narandas Amarchand and others, Khambatta and Co. Thakoredas and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

82-24—Perreira and V, Tulsidas Kilachhai Thanawalla and another v. Ramchandra Kevalram Lalchand Dodia, Dubash and Co.

TO BE MENTIONED.

4801-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Kuhra Shoji Kaisha Ltd v Jethabhai Govindji, Dikshit and Co.
LONG CAUSE.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co., Vallabhdas Mulji v Pranshanker Narbheshanker Gellabhay and others, Pandia and Co., Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shriman Nedan Rajah Kotakal v Malbar Timber Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

94-21—Khanderao L and M, Mahomedali Abdulji Chhugan v Hassanalli Essaji Lam and anr, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2938-21—Purnanand C and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshed Mfg Co and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

2984-21—Pandia and Co, Hurgowandas Tulsidas and anr v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Sabnis and G.

2999-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.

3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupaji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sakerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co.

3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sim v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.

3101-21—Payne and Co, Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and anr, Manilal and K.

3105-21—Soonderdas and Co, Sidney George and anr v Taparia and Sons and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.

3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas, Motichand and D.

3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.

3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla and Co.

3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.

3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibrahim Haji Gany Karim and anr, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.

3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Manlabaksh v Kursum daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Walji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.

3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2896-20—Merwanji K and Co., Nasiruddin Amiruddin and others v. The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, Motichand and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1021-19—Jamshedji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghvaya N and Co.

175-21—Pandia and Co, Badrudin Shaik Sarafalli Karair and Co, Shaik Kharudin Hussein Kuvari Ballaporwalla, Mantri and Co.

77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co and anr v Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2538-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola Zainulabedin v Bhagwandas Liladhar and ors, Captain and V.

144-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H Mana v Mrs Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.

97-18—Edgelam G W and Co, The Gujarat Ginning Co Ltd, Hurichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.

684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.

765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.

782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.

811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.

869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.

873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhogmal and anr v Kanialal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D

3007-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

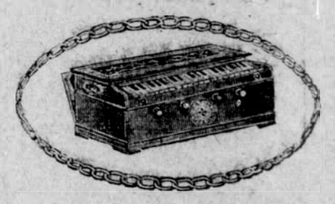
13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Saragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.

26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.

14-10—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.

16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Auklesaria, Rustomji and G.

18-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.



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(14)

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28

CALCUTTA LETTER.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ON COUNCILS.

GOVERNOR'S NOVEL THREAT.

COMMUNAL FACTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

For excitement to suit all tastes, there is no place like Calcutta now. Imperialists are excited over the find of six live bombs in a Maniktola godown; Swarajists are excited over the Council mela and the rejection of the budget; Khilafatists are engaged in a three days' conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Mahomed Ali; the University intellectuals are glorying over the F.R.S. distinction conferred on Dr. C. V. Raman; Viswabharati sammalenists are staging aesthetic adieus to Rabindranath Tagore who is sailing for China next week; and the Ministerialists have been making efforts to discredit Mr. Das over the Pact affair. All told, there is no dearth of diversion and those who look for other exhilaration have only to join the Holi throng and get their clothes dyed without cost. The only draw-back is the weather. In our huddled gatherings—and Mr. Mahomed Ali is attracting people in their thousands—people seem so fascinated as to forget the weather, and they rest still in steamy heaps. Mr. Mahomed Ali recognises that the Bengal's energy has been mostly applied to Swarajist tactics and as our fund of moral energy is notoriously limited, the constructive programme has suffered materially. The fond hope that the Swarajist leaders would fight Government inside the Councils and still look after the constructive programme is not realised in Bengal. We imagined that it could be as easy as a medical college professor building up a private practice, but Council manœuvres seem wearisome and taxing to the participants. Mr. Mahomed Ali was present at the last day's public meeting to mark the close of the Gandhi Month. Bengal's contribution in men, money and Khaddar is negligible because Bengal is dominated by the Council drama. Mr. Mahomed Ali said that he would not censure Bengal on the bias of her efforts. As for the Gandhi Month, it could not end before the attainment of Indian freedom. If that consummation was not reached in a month, we would have a Gandhi year and in default still, a Gandhi era until freedom was won. The demonstration in honour of Mr. Mahomed Ali filled Mirzapur Park to overflowing, and it was one of the most magnificent functions within living memory. His message showed a large measure of sympathy for the battle launched by the Swarajists. Local conditions are a great influence on policy, and it was the recognition of local conditions which justified the Shahida Jathas even against the first counsel of the Mahatma. In Bengal the Swarajist creed has permeated public life and the passionate preachings of Mr. Das are keeping fervour at white heat. In his speech at Mirzapore Park, Mr. Mahomed Ali gave full credit to the Swarajists and made a notable pronouncement:—

"The budget has been thrown out at Delhi and in C. P. and it was going to be thrown out in Bengal also. I may tell the Government in no uncertain terms that if we, No-changers, had determined to stand by our Swarajya Party friends at the outset, there would not be a single province in this country in which the budget would not be thrown out. I say with full sense of responsibility that if the Government do not change their heart, we, No-changers, might think it fit to revise our programme. We might have stood solidly for the Swarajya Party at the next election and shown to the world that the country is with us."

The Swarajists are jubilant over the implications of this statement. They have secured a working majority in the Calcutta Corporation and if they could get the full support of the province, they feel certain of a victorious career. That they do stand in need of moral support in their experiment, is clear from the narrow margin they have during their fight against official hordes. On Tuesday, His Excellency made a dramatic descent on the Council to warn them of the consequences of rejecting budget grants. Lord Lytton came with silken counsel, but it was really a subtle measure of intimidation on the eve of the voting. Affecting indifference as to the nature of the budget voting, Lord Lytton proceeded to analyse his powers as a constitutional Governor. He could restore all the grants of the Reserved subjects if the Council was so perverse as to reject them. When it came to Transferred subjects, the verdict of the Council would have mandatory force. But Section 72-D of the Government of India Act gave him power in an emergency to authorise expenditure for the "carrying on" of any department. The term "carrying on" he interpreted in an arbitrary manner for the dishing of Swarajists. By "carrying on" His Excellency is pleased to understand that he was to maintain establishments, and pay the salaries of officers, but in the "carrying on" of the Departments His Excellency intended to use his discrimination and effect the starving of institutions peculiarly Indian. This restrictive interpretation enabled him to ignore Indian interests like grants to the Universities, local bodies and primary education. Really the term "carrying on" connotes continuity of all Government operations, as they were, without invidious selection. But Lord Lytton prefers a whimsical meaning and on the strength of that he would "carry on" a few most-favoured departments like hospitals and medical staffs which in the main cater for Europeans. After saving them through Section 72-D he would throw the rest aside leaving Indians to stew in the juice of Swarajist obstruction. Thus as a consequence of his limited "carrying on", the grants to the Calcutta and the Dacca Universities were to be left unauthorised by him. The Dacca University is an institution dear to Moslems and so the threat to its existence was particularly insidious. Among other Indian interests of the nation-fooling category, he would penalise a number of helpless dependents on Government. He pictured the following terrors:—

"Government aid to all local institutions would cease.

18 lakhs to local bodies for primary education would be withdrawn.

5 lakhs of loans to Municipalities and District Boards well cease.

19 lakhs to Municipalities and District Boards for public health and water-supply, and 3 lakhs of grants to Hospitals and Dispensaries would also be lost. These are the larger items—there are other smaller ones as well; but generally speaking, the nation-building Departments would be completely starved and no Government assistance of any kind could be given in mofussil districts."

After saying that Swarajists had better be circumspect, he retired. This submarine trick, it is said, was first recommended to the Governor of the Central Provinces, but he was against any "try-it-on-the-dog" atrocity. Lord Lytton was more amenable and he with simple faith counts on Swarajists being repudiated by a panic-struck people. That a man of his responsibility thinks that the security of certain departments is equivalent to the maintenance of the public administration—the "Government" he calls it—shows the cynical frivolity of the official move. He will be playing the game of the Swarajists in the extinction of Educational institutions—*golamkhanas* as the Non-co-operators called them. He is welcome to his experiment, but the point is that the bluff did alarm a few of the weak-limbed strap-hangers of the Opposition. Supposing Government soared in the air and bombed universities and primary education, what would happen? The fear of such refined Prussianism oppressed four waverers. When, therefore, on the following day, demands were made for Land Revenue and Stamps, the make-weight shifters helped to throw them out in the full confidence of restoration. When the demand for Excise—the first Transferred vote—came, the position was reversed and the Government carried the motion by a majority of one. As the Excise grant is the most odious, I think Government will safely pilot the rest of the main transferred demands, albeit with small majorities. The rejection of the Reserved grants will not in the slightest degree affect Government as they have promised restoration; as for Transferred votes, the vacillation and pusillanimity created by Lord Lytton's speech have insured their safety.

DESHBANDHU DAS OVER-EXERTS HIMSELF.

I am told that Mr. C. R. Das' health as been affected by over-exertion. Very rarely has any politician to face such a multiplicity of harassing duties as Mr. Das; and as a man of sweeping enthusiasms, he goes on working all his waking hours, indifferent to the strain on his health. He has to keep the non-officials in form in the Council; he is in continual consultation with Delhi; he has to resist the gibes of no-changers and the ponderous wrath of the moderates who denounce the Bengal Pact in the leisure of the outer Court; he attends to cases of family distress following arbitrary arrests; he has had a wretched time with the so-called Reception Committee of the Labour Union Congress; and there are plenty of recriminations to answer lay in and day out. His election stands challenged before a special tribunal, while his close ally Mr. B. Chakravarty has been turned out of the Council by an election petition. Ministerialists have found him to be their arch-enemy and if the public were in the slightest degree amenable to hostility against him, the ministerialists would have ruthlessly exploited the opportunity. A tremendous effort was made this week to vilify him as a hypocrite of the blackest dye. A gentleman named Mahomed Ismail of Sirajgunj advertised the holding a mass demonstration of true Mussulmans on the maidan and it was remarkable that 10,000 Mussulmans attended the meeting, curious to know of developments. The object was to denounce Mr. C. R. Das for his opposition to Khan Bahadur Musharuff Hossain's resolution in the Council favouring the increase of Moslem appointments in the province by 80 per cent. so that the 55 per cent. predicated in the Bengal pact might be reached; as a matter of fact, Mr. Das did not oppose the resolution at all, but merely secured its adjournment *sine die*, leaving the problem as one of settlement by Indians without the medium of arbitration of foreign busybodies to whom both Hindus and Mahomedans were equally subjected. Among those present at the meeting were Mr. Mahomad Ali and Mr. Sherwani both of whom were helpful in the restoration of calm in the three hours' proceedings. The first resolution protested against the alleged oppressions of Moslem tenants by Hindu landlords; it espoused the need of cow-killing leagues to counter the dream of Hindus about the safety of cows; and it even demanded the stopping of idol-expositions by the Hindus to placate Moslem sentiment. These ideas of communal rancour were relished by certain up-country authorities on religion but to the majority they were little short of a pernicious provocation to inter-communal hatreds. Behind the move were worthies whose aim in life is to profit through sectarian factions and political disunity. Mr. Mahomed Ali delivered a rousing appeal, asking his co-religionists to give up timid calculations and to recognise the basis of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Mr. Mahomed Ismail of Sirajgunj was smashed right and left, until the whole audience cried itself hoarse with "Gandhi-ki-Jai" literally, fools that came to scoff remained to pray. I hear that the wire-pullers conferred together afterwards and regarded Mr. Mahomed Ali's intervention as the cause of their discomfiture. They will again unite forces with the help of the Unseen Hand; but all this involves a heavy load of corroding worries to Mr. C. R. Das who, if not checked in his career of ceaseless exertion, will have to pay dearly for his neglect; Nature does not tolerate excess.

We have had more coincidences of reality and unbelief. Three weeks ago, the U.P. Council voted against the C.I.D., but in Cawnpore they have a trial of alleged Bolshies in the land. Legislatures and public bodies have been continually denouncing Regulation III of 1818 and our Police have been regularly unearthing alleged plots of murder and treason. The latest find is a bomb-factory" in Maniktola, a place of evil repute for anarchism. The news was first served to the "Statesman" which wired the arguments to Mr. Pilcher who in turn disclosed it to the Assembly. It did not however reflect the votes of Assembly against Regulation III by a hair's breadth. At Maniktolah the police found six live bombs, which means that Duglas Fairbanks' interventions in filmland, the discovery was just opportune. Two Bengalis were arrested with high explosives, while a third one bolted through the window. It is noteworthy that one of the accused served in the War and that after doing his little bit to fight Britains enemies, found his sentiments alienated and therefore took to anarchism. Who is responsible for the loss of good will?

There was a scene in the Bengal Council last week which shows that we are capable of exaggerated sensitiveness in the rough tumbles of obstructionist tactics. In the course of a speech, Mr. Fazul Huq was subjected to a regular hail of interruptions. I have no love for the Minister, but when his good temper way the Opposition made such a grievance of it that they walked out. Mr. Huq, when interrupted, said tartly that he expected good sense on the part of ruthless assailants. Mr. Sen Gupta retorted that it was the monopoly of Government. Stunned by the remark, the Minister cried out weakly that it was the monopoly of those who are well-brought up. The fat was in the fire, and the Council would not give him even a chance of apologising. Mr. Cotton made it worse by snarling at the Deputy President. The Swarajists withdrew and secured an apology next day. I learn that Mr. Huq is personally grieved that he was not allowed to express his regret promptly. A cry of "Withdraw" would have been sufficient, but a small matter was found sufficient to see members by the ears. A little more good humour and contemptuous intolerance of hasty words by bankrupt ministers, would have been appropriate: so at least I felt as I watched the proceedings. A thick skin and more hitting power would substantially improve the Opposition in Bengal.

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GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 18th March, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods.—A strong market has prevailed throughout the week, and prices have again advanced. B. Twills and Liverpools are in good demand for early delivery and being scarce, full prices have been paid. Speculators have bought a moderate quantity of Cornsacks for the season and a good business is reported in Woolpacks at hardening rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 32-4-0, for October at Rs. 31-4-0; Twill Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for July at Rs. 41-8-0; B. Twills for June at Rs. 49-8-0, for July at Rs. 49-8-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for April at Rs. 59-8-0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 61-0-0, for April at Rs. 59-0-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for May at Rs. 58-0-0, for May-June at Rs. 58-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 63-8-0, for July-October at Rs. 64-8-0, for October-December at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for March at Rs. 53-4-0 to Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 61-8-0, for April at Rs. 59-0-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for May-June at Rs. 58-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 55-0-0; Woolpacks (8 lbs.) for May at Rs. 2-1-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for July-September at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0; for August-September at Rs. 48-8-0, for October-December at Rs. 48-8-0; Woolpacks for April-May at Rs. 2-12-6, for April-July at Rs. 2-12-6, for May at Rs. 2-13-0, for May-June at Rs. 2-12-0, for May-July at Rs. 2-13-0, for July at Rs. 2-11-0 to Rs. 2-13-0, for August at Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 2-10-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for March at Rs. 44-0-0; Hy. C.'s for early April at Rs. 53-0-0, for April-June at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 51-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 47-8-0; A. Twills for March at Rs. 61-8-0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for June at Rs. 62-0-0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) (short sizes), for March and April at Rs. 110-0-0 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for March at Rs. 53-4-0 to Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0, for April at Rs. 53-0-0.

Hessians.—There has been very little enquiry from shippers during the week, but speculators have shown some interest in the forward positions. Prices have ruled fully steady but towards the close, Bazar dealers are more disposed to sell, and the tendency is easier.

9 porters for Ready and March at Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 16-6-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-14-0, for April-June at Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 16-6-0 to Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-14-0, for July-September at Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 15-6-0, for October-December at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0.

Hessian Bags 54 by 27 hd. ex 40in. 8 ozs. for April at Rs. 34-8-0.

50in. 10 ozs. for March at Rs. 20-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 19-0-0.

11 porters for Ready-March at Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 20-12-0, for April-June at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 20-6-0, for July-September at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 20-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-0-0.

40in. 12 ozs. for March at Rs. 22-12-0 basis.

45in. 11 ozs. for April-June at Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 21-0-0.

JUST WHAT HER BABY NEEDED.

Anxious mothers everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing, it is for the benefit of such mothers that Mrs. Louis Ramsay, of Litchfield, Illinois, U.S.A. permits the publication of the following letter. She says:—

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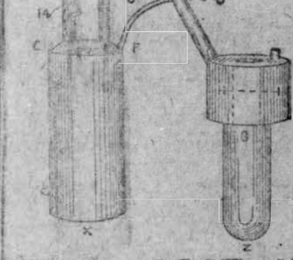

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MANCHESTER GOODS.

With the "Holi" festival commanding the major portion of local dealers' attention the week under review has been most uninteresting. Past anniversaries have, however, had a stimulating effect on the market, and we trust, therefore, that this year's celebration will be no exception to the rule, and that a substantial improvement in selling will be forthcoming. There is a small enquiry about for Light bleaching cloths, but the prices show little or no advance on those offered 2 weeks ago, and it would appear from the continued repetition of their offers that buyers are determined to show as strong a front as Lancashire spinners. It is possible therefore that until manufacturers are prepared to quote on the basis permitted by the recent decline in the cost of the raw material, no great volume of business is likely to be concluded.

Grey Shirtings.—The firmness which we reported last week has been maintained and values close unchanged. Selling has been a little better, but no forward purchases are reported.

Grey Dhooties.—With the exception of an appreciation of 3 to 6 pies per pair in Grey Jaceonet styles there is nothing of interest to report. Selling is poor.

Whites.—There is a slightly better feeling in this section. Values have appreciated 2 pies to 1 anna per piece. Selling has shown some improvement, but no forward sales of any importance have taken place.

Miscellaneous.—Print and Fancy cloths have commanded a little more attention, but selling still leaves much to be desired. Prices show no change.

Yarns.—This section still remains devoid of interest.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

During the earlier part of the period under review our local Yarn market was quiet, but at the close a better tone is in evidence and values show a slight improvement. Dealers anticipate a revival of enquiry from the consuming districts after the "Holi" festival, and if their expectations are realised an advance in prices may well result.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10's Rs. 4-9-6 to Rs. 4-13-6.
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Mule 16's Rs. 5-3-0 to Rs. 5-7-0.
Mule 20's Rs. 5-9-0 to Rs. 5-13-0.
Mule 22's Rs. 5-13-6 to Rs. 6-1-6.

COAL.

There is no new feature to report as to the state of the market, the demand for all qualities of coal continuing good.

The difficulty in getting away coal in consequence of the shortage of wagons is not quite so bad as it was.

The raisings are on a fair scale, but not so good as those of last month.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur.—Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.

10 Seam Jherria.—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.

Raneegunge.—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

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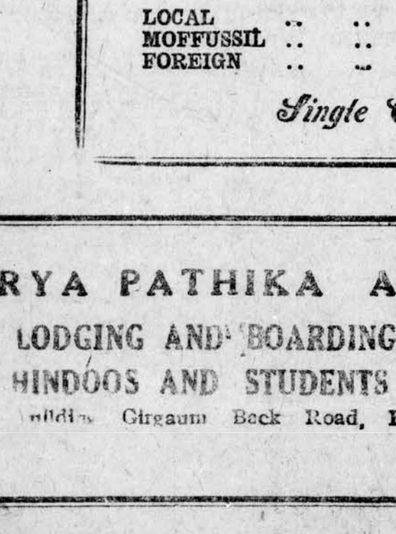

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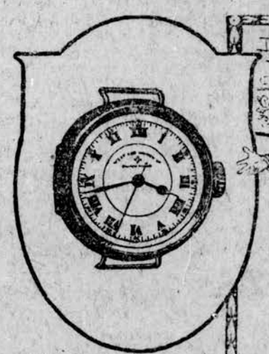

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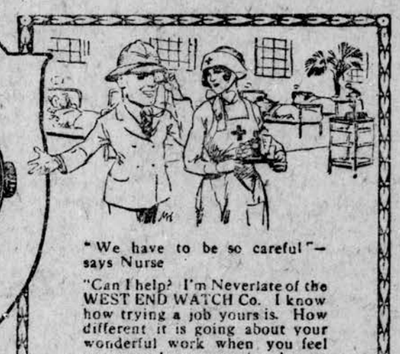

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